P & O
WHISKY IS
10 YEARS OLD.
Drink no Inferior BLEND.
OF ALL DEALERS.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,172—NEW SERIES.   BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1901.

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ESTABLISHED 1818.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY, 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1901
• PERSIA	8000	W. A. Wheler	16th Feb.
M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	T. Leigh	23rd „
• INDIA	7911	W.D.G. Worcester	2nd Mar.
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	9th „
• PERSIA	8000	W. A. Wheler	16th „
M.L. INDIA	7911	W.D.G. Worcester	23rd „
• EGYPT	1918	G. L. Langborne	30th „
M.L. PERSIA	8000	W. A. Wheler	6th April
• CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	13th „
M.L. EGYPT	7912	G. L. Langborne.	20th „
• PENINSULAR	5287	T. Leigh	27th „
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	4th May

The steamers marked M.L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London. Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of Sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M., and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals sailing at [illegible] en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 4th January, 1901.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	C. Bellen	4,149	1st Mar., 1901.
* MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	A. Bilaffer	4,706	15th Mar., 1901.
IMPERATOR	A. Feliner	4,119	1st Apr., 1901.

* Saloon fare to Trieste or Venice, Rs. 412 8.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600.	Rs. 397-8.	Rs. 165.

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID AND FIUME.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MARIA VALERIE	P. Berberovich	4,235	21st Feb., 1901.
MARIA TERESA	T. Rassevich	3,641	in March 1901.
F. FERDINAND	A. Martinolich	6,043	in April 1901.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 412-8	Rs. 165.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 3 months	Rs. 1,056	Rs. 632-8,
Available for 12 months	„ 1,166	„ 687-8,

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to Cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MELPOMENE	C. Mateovich	2,968	23rd Feb., 1901.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 32, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, 1st Feb., 1901.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY,
INDUS	6,357	Duchateau	14th Feb., 1901.
SYDNEY	4,232	X	14th Mar., 1901.
ANNAM	6,208	Sellier	11th Apr., 1901.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "OCCANIEN," 4,249 tons, Captain Schmitz, to sail on or about the 6th March, 1901.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.
New-Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE BOMBAY AND PERSIA S. N. Co., LIMITED.

THE S. S. "MOSHTARI," will SAIL for DURBAN and CAPE TOWN, about the 23rd Inst.

For freight and Passage money apply to the Undersigned.

MIRZA MAHOMED SHIRAZEE.
Agent.
No. 1 Ash Lane Fort, Bombay 7th February, 1901.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY,
GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIAL AND MISSIONARIES booked at reduced rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND *via* JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines, sent FREE on Application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

London Agents: GRINDLAY & CO.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on FRIDAY, the 15th February, at 2 p.m., or later on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR COAST AND KARACHI.

S. S. "AMRA," 535 tons on TUESDAY, the 19th February, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porbundar, and Cutch Mandvie, (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,536 tons, on THURSDAY, the 14th February, at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, AND LAMU.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons on or about WEDNESDAY, the 20th February.

FOR KARACHI, SEYCHELLES, KILINDINI AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "VIRAWA," 3,333 tons, on or about SATURDAY, the 16th February.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "PATNA," 1,820 tons, on or about SATURDAY, the 23rd February.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 12th February, 1901.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, FREE OF CHARGE for COMMISSION.

LATEST LIST of SAILINGS, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

EVERY ASSISTANCE rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA or BRINDISI and VENICE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
S.S. R. RUBATTINO.	4,580	O. Canopa	15th Feb., 190
„ Dco. BALDUINO.	4,580	M. Saporiti	15th Mar. 190

BOMBAY TO VENICE DIRECT.
CALLING AT ALEXANDRIA AND BRINDISI.

	Tons.		Captains
S.S INDEPENDENT	2853	24th February, 1901.	S. Anfosso
S.S. NILO	2851	27th March, 1901.	A. Coanzoneri
S.S. INDEPENDENT	2853	26th April, 1901.	S. Anfosso

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	Single,	Return Tickets 4 months.	6 months.	9 months.	12 months.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1st Class	605	907-8	968	1,028-8	1,100
2nd „	357-8	550	577 8	605	660
3rd „	165	..	..	..	--

Passengers have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice, or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port, resuming it by subsequent steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

S. S. BISAGNO, Tons 3,000, from BOMBAY to HONKONG, calling at Singapore, on the 17th February, 1901.

ITALIAN COLONIAL TRADING Co., Ld.,
C. BOGGIANO, Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle.

W. W. & CO., BOMBAY:

WILLIAM WATSON & CO.,
PASSENGER & SHIPPING AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

Book...PASSAGES and Ship...CARGO to England and the Continent.
Book...PASSAGES and Ship...CARGO to America and Australia.
Book...PASSAGES and Ship...CARGO to Africa and China.

and to all PORTS of the WORLD.

Offices in BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, KARACHI, LONDON (Head Office), Liverpool, Marseilles, Port Said, and Cape Town.

WILLIAM WATSON & CO.

A GOOD LIQUEUR IS AN EXCELLENT DIGESTIVE

WE have just OPENED a few cases of "CREME DE CACAO A LA VANILLE" a liqueur of exquisite flavour in 17 ounce fluted bottles, which we offer at Rs. 2-8 per bottle. An opportunity not to be missed, as the usual price is Rs. 5 per bottle, and no further supply is expected.

KEMP & CO., LD.,
ESPLANADE BRANCH,
BOMBAY.

SHOT CARTRIDGES

LOADED IN ELEY'S OR KYNOCK'S CASES.

BLACK OR NITRO POWDERS

"FIELD" LOADING.

TREACHER & Co. employ only the very best materials; all loading is done under European supervision, and every Cartridge sent out may be relied on.

KYNOCK'S PHŒNIX CASES.
ELEY'S CRIMSON CASES.

For Loading White Schultze s.s. Amberite and other Nitro Powders, Black Powder only will be employed in Eley's Ordinary Cases, unless under special instructions.

No. 12 BORE IN ELEY'S ORDINARY CASES,
Rs. 9-8 per 1,000, Cash.

THE PEGAMOID PATENT WATERPROOF CASE,
Unaffected by Wet or Damp.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

CAKES:

WEDDING CAKES, BIRTHDAY & CHRISTENING CAKES

OF MAGNIFICENT DESIGNS AND DECORATIONS AT REASONABLE PRICES.

CAKES:

SMALL CAKES, PASTRIES, CHOCOLETS, SWEETS, &c., &c.,

MANUFACTURED DAILY ON THE PREMISES BY COMPETENT EUROPEANS.

ICES.

DELICIOUS ICE CREAMS:
TWO KINDS DAILY.

ORDERS for the above respectfully solicited.

UP-COUNTRY ORDERS for Cakes, Confectioneries, Oilman's Stores, Wines, &c., receive the personal attention of the Proprietor.

FELICE CORNAGLIA,
83 and 85, MEDOWS STREET, and at
RAMPART ROAD, Opposite Watson's Hotel.
TELEPHONE NO. 42.

THE PASTEUR GERM FILTER.

A SIMPLE AND EFFECTIVE PRECAUTION AGAINST ENTERIC (TYPHOID) FEVER, CHOLERA, DYSENTERY, AND ALL DISEASES COMMUNICATED THROUGH WATER.

INVESTIGATIONS have recently been made in the Research Laboratory of the Royal Colleges of Physicians (Lond.) and Surgeons (Eng.), and in the Public Health Laboratory of the University of Edinburgh, into the action of every known class of filter on the British market and their joint results, confirming previous other investigations by the highest continental authorities, are that:—

(*a*) The PASTEUR FILTER is the only filter proved to prevent the communication of water-borne disease;

(*b*) The large majority of filters, including every one hitherto made in England, are absolutely useless for the purpose; and

(*c*) Wherever they were examined on this point, they proved to be liable to increase the danger, making good water bad, and bad water worse.

THE PASTEUR FILTER.

M. PASTEUR states that he has authorized the association of his name with this Filter, invented and tested in his laboratory, because of his knowledge of its scientific and sanitary value; but that such association with any other filter is simply an abuse of his name, made without his authority and against his wish.

SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA:—HEATLY GRESHAM, LIMITED, Engineers, CALCUTTA.

BOMBAY AGENTS:—H. S. SMITH & Co.,
BAKEHOUSE LANE.

BEYOND ANY INTERFERENCE.

NO competition, however keen, can stop the onward rush of VAFIADIS and Co's Cigarettes. Many are the happenings to some Cigarette makers that make alluring promises and have enticing pictures, but all of no avail for they fail to fulfil their promises.

VAFIADIS & CO'S CIGARETTES

have been on the market so long that they are everywhere received with full confidence and apparent enthusiasm. The fact that they continue to hold their high position and maintain their remarkable prestige is due solely to the INHERENT QUALITY OF THE CIGARETTE ITSELF.

Any number of Cigarette makers have exerted their might and money to displace Vafiadis Cigarettes from the great affections of the High class Traders of India, the United Kingdom, the Continent and the Far East, and their other constituents throughout the Globe such as Clubs, Messes, Fashionable Hotels, Leading Stores and Tobacconists, but

NO CIGARETTE HAS SUCCEEDED.

On the contrary the SALE of their OWN CIGARETTES has been continually on the increase, for it does not confine itself to being patronised only by old friends, but is always sought for and holds new ones on its onward march.

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.,
20, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

BONZOLINE BILLIARD BALLS,
As used by the Champion in all his matches.
Can be had from
John Roberts & Co. Ltd.
BOMBAY.

WANTED all to know that cure in most obstinate cases of HYDROCELE and ASHTHMA guaranteed. Instant relief, perfect and final cure, absolutely harmless. No inconvenience. Thousands cured. Bottle Rs. 5 for each. DIABETES and ACIDITY speedily cured whatever be the state. Never return. Numerous stubborn cases successfully cured. Rs. 3 per bottle of each. PILES of all forms disappear magically by the use of our wonderful specific. No salve nor purge. Prompt and positive. Bottle Rs. 2. FEMALES' FRIEND—a safe and reliable remedy for all female disorders and irregularities. Rs. 3. Correspondence held strictly private. Testimonials and Lists sent free. Apply to;—MANAGER, V. C. Works, Ranaghat, Bengal (B.)

CLEARANCE SALE.

UNPARALLELED OPPORTUNITY FOR CYCLISTS.

MESSRS. MARCKS & CO., LD., are offering FOR SALE the following "PREMIER" CYCLES at GREAT REDUCTIONS to clear their entire Stock.

GENTLEMEN'S

		List Cash Price. Rs.	Clearance Price. Rs.
5	Popular Premiers	250	187
1	Model "Premier" Road Racer.	265	200
9	Model "S" Premier Roadsters	270	208
1	Model "P" Premier Roadster	330	247
2	Model "O" Premier Road Racers..	330	247
3	Premier Path Racers	330	247
3	Premier "Kohinoor"	335	251
1	Polo-Premier	360	270
3	Premier "Royals"	360	270
4	Duplex Premiers	450	337

LADIES'

		List Cash Price. Rs.	Clearance Price. Rs.
6	Kangaroo Premiers	235	176
5	Popular Premiers	265	200
6	Model "H" Premiers	270	208
3	Model "G" Premiers	335	251
8	Kohinoor Premiers	335	251
4	Royal Premiers	360	270

All machines fitted with the Latest Dunlop Tyres.
All machines are up to date.

MARCKS & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

McDOWELL & CO.,
MADRAS.

HAVANA CIGARS.

TO MEET THE DEMAND WHICH WE BELIEVE EXISTS IN INDIA FOR

REAL HAVANA CIGARS.

We have arranged for the regular importation of the undermentioned BRANDS made of the

FINEST
HAVANA TOBACCO

Procurable, and are now in a position to offer them at the following Prices:—

"MULETA" Principes
4 3/8 inches. Rs. 19-12 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 20-8 per 100 in 25's.

"COMPOSIA" Especiales
4 3/8 inches. Rs. 17-1 per 100 in 50's.

"COMPOSIA" Imperatrix
4 3-8 inches. Rs 22-1 per 100 in 25's.

"MULETA" Graciosos
3¾ inches. Rs. 13-4 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 14-2 per 100 in 25's.

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,
MADRAS AND LONDON.

AN APPROPRIATE GIFT

BUY A BOTTLE OF
DEVERNEY'S **** BRANDY
AND YOU WILL BE PRESENTED WITH A
SILVERY SALVER,
Just the thing wanted and useful in all households as a Salver Wine Tray, Tea Tray, Cake Tray, &c

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

TO-MORROW,
THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 14TH.

MISS JANET WALDORF
and Mr. NORVAL Mc GREGOR,
In Conjunction with
MR. EDMUND RUSSELL.
MARK MELFORD'S
Screaming Farcical Comedy
in 3 Acts
"TURNED UP."

FRIDAY, FEB. 15th.
THE HIGH CLASS ENGLISH COMEDY.
"THE HUNCH-BACK."

MONDAY and TUESDAY, FEB. 18th and 19th,
"HAMLET."
MR. EDMUND RUSSELL
AS "HAMLET."

Plan at SOUNDY and Co.
TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL
Under the direction of A. DOW-CURRIER.
Business Manager, J. G. DENT.

TOWN HALL.

AFTERNOON CONCERT,
IN AID OF THE FUNDS OF THE
INDO-BRITISH INSTITUTION,
UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF
THEIR EXCELLENCIES THE GOVERNOR
AND LADY NORTHCOTE.
TUESDAY, 12TH MARCH, 1901.

Reserved Seats ....Rs. 3
Unreserved Seats .... „ 2
Plan and Tickets at SOUNDY & Co., LD.

NOTICE.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of Members of the Western India Turf Club will be held at the Annexe, Watson's Hotel, at 6 P.M., on THURSDAY, 14th February, 1901.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

THE CONCERT in aid of the J. J. HOSPITAL NURSING FUND which was to have been held on January 21st at the Grant Medical College, was unavoidably POSTPONED on account of the MOURNING for her late MAJESTY. TICKET HOLDERS are requested TO RETURN their Tickets, when the MONEY will be REFUNDED. A Concert on a larger scale is being arranged for at the Town Hall sometime in March, of which due notice will be given.

Tickets to be returned to the SECRETARY, Nurses Quarters, J. J. Hospital, Byculla.

RACING PONY FOR SALE.

UNLESS previously disposed of, to be SOLD by AUCTION at the RACE-COURSE, on FRIDAY, the 15th instant, at 5 P. M.

The well known Ch. A. P. PALEFACE, 13-3, W. I. T. C., life, New measurement, winner three times of Race under 200-0, Maiden, believed quite sound.

FOR RENT IN SIMLA.
SEASON 1901.

"WINSCOTTIE"—A very large house, situated near the Ridge Lower Flat.—Large Drawing and Dining-rooms, Ladies Boudoir and Library.

Upper Flat.—Two Bed-rooms 26 feet by 20 feet.
Three do. 16 „ by 12 „
Four large Bath-rooms.

75 feet Verandah in Upper and Lower Flat, Pantry, Store rooms, Kitchen with French stove, separate Rickshaw house, Stabling for four horses, ten Servants' quarters.

Separate Cottage attached with two Bed-rooms can be attached to the house, if necessary.

Winscottie has lately been re-furnished in the latest style, nearly all the rooms are fitted with either Amritsar or Mirzapore carpet to size, use of two fine Pianos, etc, etc. The house right through is perfect.

For further particulars apply to

MRS. MINCK,
Lahore.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

WANTED.—A first class certificated ENGINEER, to take charge of a large Sewage Pumping and Air Compressor Station-Preference will be given to applicants who have served their apprenticeship in large Engineering Works in Europe. Salary Rs. 350 rising to Rs. 400 per month, with free quarters. Applications, by letter only, will be received by the Undersigned at the Municipal Office, Bombay, up to THURSDAY, the 28th February 1901.

W. L. HARVEY,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 12th Feb., 1901.

THOS. COOK AND SON,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed.

LOANS and OVERDRAFTS granted against approved security.

DRAFTS issued. TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS effected. PERIODICAL REMITTANCES made.

STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold. INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected.

LIFE, FIRE, and ACCIDENT ASSURANCES effected and PREMIUMS paid.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO.

F. S. MADON AND CO.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS,
AND
GENERAL MERCHANTS.

Up-Country Orders carefully and promptly executed.

☞ PLEASE NOTE.—For the Safe Delivery of Orders and Correspondence ADDRESS us as below, because there are others trading under the name of Madon.

F. S. MADON AND CO.,
176, SHAIK MEMON STREET,
BOMBAY.

NEWSPAPER SUPPLY AGENCY,
15, BANK STREET.

THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES
THE
BOMBAY DAILY PAPERS
FOR PERUSAL IN THE
MORNING AND NOON
AT MODERATE MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION,
ALSO
HOME-PAPERS AND MAGAZINES.
Mofussil Residents are also supplied with Papers.
FOR TERMS APPLY TO
VINCENT AND COMPANY,

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

CHRISTENING MUGS IN SILVER.—A large Stock of Designs to select from. Inscriptions neatly engraved.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

CONCENTRATED FEVER TINCTURE prepared by THOMSON & TAYLOR has met with marked success in the treatment of Intermittent, Remittent and Jungle Fevers. Price Per bottle, Re. 1-8.—35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

SAVING of 12½ per cent. by becoming an annual Member of RAJA DEEN DAYAL and SONS, Bombay Art Photographic Saloon, for the year 1901, simply by paying Rs. 5. For Tickets and further particulars please apply to the MANAGER.

WANTED a FAIR BOOK WRITER, Salary Rs. 30. Also a CLERK well up in Bill of Lading calculations, pay Rs 20. Apply "M.," care of this paper.

PLOTS.—VACANT and with BUILDING. FOR SALE at Bombay and Bandra Apply for particulars to Messrs RAGHUNATH and PAYNE Civil Engineers, 9 Meadow Street.

SUN PROOF HELMETS.—Light Weight Cork Shikar Helmets. Ellwood Best Quality. Polo Pith Helmets. Few soft Felt Hats, Wide Brims—ASQUITH and LORD, Opposite Clock Tower.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81 Queen's Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

100 RUPEES PRIZE.—Open to everybody, nothing to pay. Apply for terms to The SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., 5, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

ELECTRIC WIRES AND CABLES Stocked in all principal sizes and varieties by

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC COMPANY, 9, Medows Street, Bombay.

MANGALORE TILES of Morgan & Son, Alvares & Co. and other Manufacturers. For rates, &c., Apply STEFFENAUER & Co., 5, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

TO LET.—Suitable for OFFICES or RESIDENTIAL QUARTERS for Europeans or Parsis, from April next, 4 Storied House, No. 139, Hornby Road, entirely open to West and South breezes, opposite Novelty Theatre. Apply to KANNY and Co., Watch Manufacturers, 40, Medows Street, Fort.

TO LET, at Matheran, a FURNISHED BUNGALOW. Apply to MUKHI KASSAMBHOY MOOSA, Manager to H. H. AGA KHAN'S Estate, Jail Road, Bombay.

MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants, Clerks, Peons, &c., and Nurses, &c., of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants. Patronized by the Officers of the Services (Army and Navy), as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially First Class Portuguese and Mahomedan Servants, for whom we guarantee and hold ourselves responsible. Highest reference given if required. Fee Rs. 2 each servant. No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. N. B.—Beware of the so-called Registry Offices who work by assumed names.

FORMS of POWER OF ATTORNEY, Neatly printed, Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

FURNITURE.—Messrs. AHMED DEWJI and BROTHERS respectfully invite the Public to inspect their SHOW-ROOM in Chukla Street.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription. Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription, Rs. 12 per year including Postage.

TO STAMP COLLECTORS.—OLD ENGLISH STAMPS of various kinds, either in a lot or separately. Fivepenny, Sixpenny, Eightpenny, Ninepenny, One shilling, Two shilling, and others. What offers? Apply "STAMPS." Care of this paper.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business, 1, Trafalgar Building, Charing Cross, London.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 150°, sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currimbhai Hirji, at Rs. 5-10-2 per case, at Bombay; and by Mr. J.C. Bhut, at Rs. 5-11-2 per case, at Bandora.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS, Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

"TARAXACUM JUICE WITH PODOPHYLLIN," a combination of the two medicines, in a most agreeable form. A certain remedy for sluggish Liver. Per bottle Re. 1 and Re. 1-12. THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates apply to SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

DON'T COUGH—USE
DON'T COUGH—USE
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There is absolutely no remedy so speedy and effectual. One Lozenge alone gives relief. Simple, but sure in action, they can be taken by the most delicate.

KEATING'S LOZENGES,
KEATING'S LOZENGES,
KEATING'S LOZENGES,
KEATING'S LOZENGES,
KEATING'S LOZENGES,
KEATING'S LOZENGES,

If you cannot sleep for coughing, one Keating's Lozenge will set you right. They at once check the cough and attack the cause. A sale for past 80 years (1899 sale was a record) proves this

UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
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UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.

Keating's Cough Lozenges, the unrivalled remedy for COUGHS, HOARSENESS, and THROAT TROUBLES are Sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

GENUINE FIRST CLASS
HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINES
MAY BE HAD AT THE
HOMŒOPATHIC POOR DISPENSARY.
MANGALORE, P. O. KANKANADY.

Mother Tinctures, Powders and High Dilutions
Schussler's Tissue Remedies,
all at 1 1-2 anna per dram.
Externals, pills and low dilutions
at 1 1-4 anna per dram.
A box of the 30 principal medicines
Rs. 2-12-0.
Manual of Homœopathy, Rs. 3-4-0.
Domestic Indicator, by Dr. W. Scwabe, As. 8.
Homœopathic Guide by Dr. Luyties, As. 8.
Biochemic Guide by Dr. Luyties, As. 8.
Biochemistry, by J. B. Chapman, M.D., Rs. 4.

THE SOLERI-BELLOTTI
SPECIFICS
at Annas 4 per tube.
A box of the 33 Specifics, Rs. 7.
A small trial box of the 16 Principal Remedies, Rs. 2-8
Guide for the same, Re. 1.
SEND FOR PRICE LIST.
N.B.—All the profits go to upkeep of the Leper Asylum and the Hospital.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

THE POWER of ATTORNEY recently held from us by Mr. CHARLES MARQUIS has been TRANSFERRED to Mr. HARVEY PEACHEY who is authorised to SIGN our Firm "per pro."

CUTLER, PALME & Co.,
By their Representative in India.
F. G. WALLIS-WHIDDETT.
Calcutta, 7th February, 1901.

NOTICE.

ALL PERONS having any CLAIMS against the ESTATE of the late Lieutenant R. C. WARREN Cheshire Regiment are requested to apply to the President—Committee of Adjustment—Quetta on or before the 10th March.

E. J. LAMB, MAJOR.
Cheshire Regiment.
President, Committee of Adjustment.
Quetta, 4 February, 1901.

NOTICE.

THE WORKING of the INDIAN MIDLAND RAILWAY having been HANDED over to the GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY, the undersigned has, under due authority, taken charge of the amalgamated systems.

H. WENDEN,
Agent, Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company.
Bombay, 22nd January, 1901.

MR. EDGAR FAULKNER is arranging a HARMONY CLASS which will be held in the CATHEDRAL GIRLS SCHOOL on SATURDAY MORNINGS. Candidates prepared for the Trinity College, Theoretical Examination.

For terms apply to
MR. EDGAR FAULKNER,
Apollo Chambers, Bombay.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT No. 621 OF 1899.

RAMDAS DOOSA of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Vadchi Gady without the Fort ....vs.......................Plaintiff.
ESMAIL EBRAHIM, Bai DIWALIBAI widow, BHIMJI MEGHJI, RAMKRISHNA JEYKRISHNA, MADONLAL GORDHANDAS, RAGHOWJI JEYKRISHNA, & GORDHANDAS JOOTHA ....Defendants.

PURSUANT to the orders made in the above Suit and bearing dates the 26th day of March and the 30th day of July 1900, respectively the following immoveable properties will be SOLD in two separate lots by PUBLIC AUCTION by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the sixth day of March, 1901, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS.

All the estate and interest of the above named Plaintiff and of the above named Defendants in the following properties:—

LOT No. 1.

All that piece or parcel of land with the range of buildings or chawls standing thereon, situate at Duncan Road in Gulal Wady or Jugjivan Kika Street, without the Fort walls of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, measuring 190 feet in length and 76 feet in breadth, be the same, a little more or less and bounded as follows:—That is to say on the East by afore-said Jugjivan Kika Street, on the West by the property of Shri Jivanlalji Maharaj, on the North by the property formerly of Awabai Meherbai, Bachoobai, and Soonabai Sorabji, and on the South by the property of Thakoredas Jugjivandas, which said land is registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 47, New No. 379, Old Survey No. 9 and New Survey No. 583 and the said buildings are Registered in the books of the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under Old No. 30, and new under Ward C. Nos. 5714, 5766, and house No. 112-124, and which said hereditaments have been in the occupation formerly of the tenants of Galeb bin Nassir and the mortgagee Juswir Bhoodur but are now in the possession of N. C. Macleod, Esquire, as a Receiver in suit No. 222 of 1899 wherein Esmail Ebrahim was the Plaintiff and Bhimji Meghji, Ramkrishna Jeykrishna and Madonlal Gordhandas were the defendants.

LOT No. 2

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling-house and premises situate at Chinch Bunder Street 1st Row, without the Fort walls of Bombay, admeasuring 370 square yards and is registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 768, 55, 1279, and now under No. 1497, and Old, Survey Nos. 1355-1357, New Survey No. 3142, and the said premises are assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Old No 25 and under Ward B No 3150, and Street Nos 108, 118 and are bounded on the East by the house formerly of Wardhman Damoder and now of Khaku Dewji, and on the West by the house formerly of Bawa Moolidhar and now of Haridas Premji, on the North by the house of Visram Gangji, and on the South by the Chinch Bunder Road which said hereditaments and premises have been formerly in the occupation of the tenants of Galeb bin Nassir and of the mortgagee Juswir Bhoodur and are in the possession of N C Macleod Esquire as a Receiver in suit No 222 of 1899 wherein Esmail Ebrahim was the Plaintiff and Bhimji Meghji Ramkrishna Jeykrishna and Madonlal Gordhandas were the defendants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. MAGANLAL and JEHANGIR, Attorneys for the 1st defendant above named at No. 2, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 22nd day of January, 1901.

A. K. OLIVER,
Commissioner.

HORSE'S FOOD
At Rs. 5 per cwt.
GANGJI PADAMSEY,
Grain Merchant and Horses' Food Supplier in all parts of India.

CRUSHED FOOD, Gram, Barley, Oats, Bran, &c., Crushed or Uncrushed, can be had here at Moderate Prices. (Received large stock from Up-country.)

DANNA BUNDER, ARGYLE ROAD, No. 2,
BOMBAY.

"NEUBERG'S CHEROOTS."
NEW SHIPMENT OF
TRICHINOPOLY
CIGARS & CHEROOTS.

"Well rolled and well flavoured they bear off the palm,
They soothe leisure moments and anger disarm,
From the crown of your hat to the soles of your boots
You feel that there's virtue in Neuberg's Cheroots."

Respectful attention is requested to present Stocks which are simply *unapproachable* as regards QUALITY and CONDITION.

Parcels for Friends at Home made up on Shortest possible Notice.

SPECIAL REGARD FOR
DUTIABLE WEIGHTS!!

FLOR DE JAVAS,
Not to be confounded with so-called JAVAS obtaining elsewhere. These are the ONLY ORIGINAL JAVAS.

FREE DRAUGHT,
SPLENDID CONDITION,
PUREST TOBACCO.

"TORPEDO SPECIALS,"
"PLANTERS,"
"GYMKHANAS,"
"KAISERS,"
"GOLCONDAS, BAHADURS,"
"U. S. REEDS,"
And all the present leading Indian Brands.

FOREIGN CIGARS.
"SPOTTED CABANAS,"
The Genuine Article. Very Choice.

REAL BURMAH CHEROOTS.
Direct from Burmah.
Very finest obtainable.

NEUBERG'S "CONDITIONERS"
for the
MONSOON,
Keeps Cigars, Cigarettes and Tobaccos in perfect condition.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE
THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY

HEAD OFFICE: 11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY

THE PREMIUMS

Are so moderate that, at usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured from the first, for the yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to

AN IMMEDIATE AND CERTAIN BONUS OF 20 TO 25 PER CENT.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE
SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000.								Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000.						Age next Birthday.
	Whole Life Premiums.		Premiums Limited to						Payable at death, or in						
			10 years.		15 years.		20 years.		15 years.		20 years.		25 years.		
	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	
20	21	10	48	8	36	6	30	7	64	5	47	6	37	11	20
21	22	1	49	4	36	14	30	15	64	6	47	8	37	13	21
22	22	9	50	0	37	7	31	7	64	8	47	10	37	15	22
23	23	1	50	12	38	0	31	15	64	9	47	12	38	1	23
24	23	9	51	8	38	10	32	7	64	11	47	14	38	4	24
25	24	2	52	5	39	4	33	0	64	13	48	0	38	7	25
26	24	11	53	2	39	15	33	9	64	15	48	3	38	10	26
27	25	5	54	0	40	10	34	2	65	1	48	6	38	14	27
28	25	15	54	14	41	5	34	12	65	4	48	9	39	2	28
29	26	9	55	13	42	1	35	6	65	7	48	12	39	6	29
30	27	4	56	13	42	13	36	0	65	10	49	0	39	11	30
31	27	15	57	13	43	10	36	11	65	13	49	4	40	0	31
32	28	11	58	14	44	7	37	6	66	0	49	8	40	6	32
33	29	8	59	15	45	4	38	2	66	4	49	13	40	12	33
34	30	6	61	1	46	2	38	15	66	8	50	2	41	3	34
35	31	5	62	4	47	1	39	12	66	13	50	8	41	10	35
36	32	5	63	8	48	0	40	10	67	2	50	14	42	2	36
37	33	5	64	12	49	0	41	9	67	8	51	5	42	11	37
38	34	6	66	1	50	1	42	8	67	14	51	13	43	5	38
39	35	8	67	6	51	3	43	8	68	4	52	5	43	15	39
40	36	11	68	12	52	5	44	9	68	11	52	14	44	10	40
41	38	0	70	3	53	8	45	11	69	3	53	8	45	6	41
42	39	6	71	11	54	12	46	14	69	12	54	3	46	4	42
43	40	13	73	4	56	1	48	2	70	6	55	0	47	3	43
44	42	5	74	13	57	6	49	7	71	0	55	14	48	4	44
45	43	14	76	7	58	12	50	13	71	11	56	13	49	6	45

A PERSON OF 30 may secure Rs. 1,000 at Death by a yearly payment of Rs. 27-4 during life. This Premium would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only instead of Rs. 1,000.

OR, if unwilling to burden himself with payments during his whole life, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 by twenty yearly payments of Rs. 36, being thus free of Premiums before age 50; this premium being about the same as most Offices require during the whole term of life.

OR, if preferring to make provision for his old age or for his family in case of death, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 payable at age 55 or death by yearly payments of Rs. 39-11.

TO PROFESSIONAL MEN AND OTHERS

Whose income is dependent upon health, the Limited Payment System or Endowment Assurance is specially recommended.

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

HUNTLY & CLUB BLEND WHISKIES.

FIRST CLASS BRANDS,
MODERATELY PRICED.

Of all Dealers, or of
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., LD., BOMBAY.
SOLE AGENTS.

NOTICE.

MARTELLS *** BRANDY (Silver Label) at Rs. 52 Per Doz., is equal to many higher priced Liqueur Brandies.

AGENT
B. SMYTH & CO., LIMITED,
2, ESPLANADE, BOMBAY.
(Special Rates to Hospitals, Clubs and Messes.

INSURANCES.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.
ESTABLISHED IN INDIA IN 1834.

NEW and LARGELY REDUCED PREMIUMS.

WHOLE LIFE and ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES effected on EUROPEAN and selected NATIVE LIVES.

For Rates and Prospectus apply to
KING KING & Co.,
Agents and Secretaries,
BOMBAY.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIA GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.
HEAD OFFICE, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY
Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromission and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to
R. PATERSON BROWN,
Secretary.

A BOON TO MEN & WOMEN.

ATANK-NIGRAH PILLS.—A successful remedy, based on most advanced and modern researches in the Ayurved, or Native Medical Science, for nervous diseases and physical debility, premature exhaustion and loss to vital energy with other allied affections.

A Pamphlet, containing Testimonials from Europeans, will be sent free of charge on application.

To be had of
VAIDYA SHASTRI MANISHANKAR GOVINDJI,
Atank-Nigrah Pharmacy,
KALKADEVI ROAD BOMBAY.

BANKS.

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

Subscribed	Rs.	15,00,000
Reserve Fund..............	„	10,00,000
Uncalled Capital...........	„	5,00,000

DIRECTORS.

MR. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
„ R. J. D. THOMAS, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
„ N. A. McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
„ D. KING.

CREDITS granted on approved Security and every description of banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and 2 per cent. per annum allowed on the daily balance.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of interest:—

		Per cent. Per Annum.
For 2 Years........................	5½	
„ 1 Year	5	„
„ 6 Months	4½	„
„ 3 Months	4	„

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principle and interest of Debentures on its approved list on terms which may be ascertained on application. Absentee shareholders' and investors' interests carefully watched.

Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange through London Branch.

For further information apply to—

D. KING,
Agent.

Calcutta, 12th January, 1901.

LONDON BRANCH:
EAST WINCHESTER STREET, E.C.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD,

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...	£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£500,000
RESERVE FUND	£330,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Lahore, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay Tuticorin, Umritsar, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.
VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES, GIRGAUM.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected for Local and Up-country Constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles, under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Walers Charged extra.

	Rs.
Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale or for treatment including Syce per mensem	35
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold..............	17
Examination and Certificate......................	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD, best in the market, Present Price Rs. 5-4 per CWT. Delivered Free.

Special Mixtures, CRUSHED OATS, BRAN, etc Supplied.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF WARM OVER-COATS, SUITS AND FANCY GOODS.

On FRIDAY, the 15th inst., at 2 P.M., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Watson Building, Church Gate Street, Fort, an invoice of tweed, broad cloth, cashmere and Venetian cloth, over-coats, short coats, pants and waist-coats, feather and satin fans, clocks and time pieces, albums, lady's work boxes, lenocotta and Magotica ware, Japaneseware, baba tricycle, bicycles. American platedware, etc.

Also on account and at the risk of Mr. Ruttansy Jivraj—silk wall screens, centrepieces, standing lamps, silk table, covers, marble clock, silk folding screen salver, carriage clock marble top gilt teapoy, cabinet, vase, lamps, door chicks jewel box, figure with stand, etc.

The above now on view.

SALE OF STEAM LAUNCH AND JOLLY BOAT.

On SATURDAY, the 16th inst, at 3 p. m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the Custom Bunder, by order of the concerned—

1 steam-launch with engine and boiler and 1 Jolly-boat.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

On SUNDAY, the 17th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at 2nd Victoria Cross Lane, Byculla, opposite the bungalow of Sir Albert Sassoon, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture of the latest design, plateware by Reed and Barton, crockery, glassware, large size fish bowl, Singer's hand and foot sewing machines, piano, guitar, lamps, table ornaments, bicycle, large size aviary with birds, English ice box, iron safe, figures, etc., the property of C. M. Dowie Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property is on view.

SALE OF CYCLES, SEWING MACHINES, SADDLES AND SUNDRIES.

On MONDAY next, the 18th instant, at 7 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, by order of the concerned, and on account and at the risk of the defaulting indentors, Messrs. Rustomjee Ardeshir & Co.—

S. & Co, B. 4.—1 case containing 2 gentlemen's and 1 lady's cycles.
J. W. 10-14.—2 cases sewing machines.
Do, 1-9—1 Do. Do. Do.
E.S.C. 1-9—1 Do. Do. Do.
1271 E.S.C. 1465-1—1 case saddles and sundries.

SALE OF GROUND WITH THE BUILDING BUILT THEREON, SITUATE NEAR CLEVELAND BUNDER, AT WORLEE.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General as administrator of the estate of the late Mr. Jamsetjee Pestonjee Randeria, Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, on SATURDAY, the 23rd instant, at 4 p.m., the following property, viz.:—

All that piece of ground situate on the east side of the Cleveland Road Worlee, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 2608 square yards or thereabouts, together with the building standing thereon, and bounded on the east by land belonging to Mr. Cleveland between the creek and the premises, on the west by the Cleveland Road, on the north by the premises in lease to the Bombay Tile Company, Ld., and on the south by a private road, belonging to Mr. Cleveland, leading to the Bunder.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the Undersigned.

On a date to be fixed hereafter Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Mazagon, next to the Hamilton Hotel the valuable Handsome French polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, platedware, crockery and glassware, square Piano by Schiemayer and Soehne, table ornaments, wind proof lamps, carpets, etc, the property of W. E. WAUGHAN, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 3 days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 13th February, 1901.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instruction from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. BENNETT & Co, will, TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 14th instant at 4 p.m. sell by Public Auction on the premises the whole of the building materials of the two-storied house No. 6, situate at Pirkhan Lane. The above is now on view.

On SATURDAY, the 16th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, &c.

AT 1 P. M.

By order of the executive of the late Mrs. Annie Bapte—

1 handsome strong barouche with a pair of powerful bay Australian mares and harness.

1 handsome strong bay waler horse goes well in harness and saddle.

1 chesnut C.-B. Mare, goes well in harness.

The property of other gentlemen—

1 handsome strong Victoria with serviceable coach box in very good order.

1 Second-hand strong glass fronted miniature brougham in good order.

1 Second-hand strong palanquin office shigram.

1 handsome powerful bay Arab horse, quiet in harness and saddle

1 handsome chesnut Arab pony, goes well in harness.

Under instructions from Messrs. David Sassoon and Co., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, on SUNDAY, the 24th, MONDAY, the 25th, and TUESDAY, the 26th instant, at 1 p.m., each day, sell by Public Auction at "San Souci," Victoria Road, Byculla, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood plain and carved French-polished and English and Calcutta-made household furniture made to order by C. Lazarus and Co., Calcutta, best plated ware, very rich crockery and glassware, a mahogany grand square pianoforte by Collard and Collard, a very valuable large English clock, strikes quarter and half hours and chimes, valuable steel fire-proof safes on stand by Chubbs and Son, handsome large size gilt pier glasses on mahogany marble tables, very elegant English drawing-room suites, upholstered with rich silk damask, handsome 6, 8, 10, 12, 25, 50, and 54 lights hanging chandeliers by "Nash Brothers," very valuable large size bronze figures and ornaments, large and small very valuable rich velvet carpets valuable library, very old real China jars and vases and flower pots, rich oil paintings and oleographs, handsome table ornaments, &c., &c., the property of the late Sir Albert David Sassoon, Baronet C.S.I.

Catalogues will be published, and the property is on view.

BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, 13th February, 1901.

SORABJEE OWASJEE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

POSTPONEMENT OF SALE.

THE SALE of Immoveable property advertised to take place on Saturday the 9th inst and on account and at the risk of Haji Noormahomed Haji Abdoola, was POSTPONED

WEEKLY SALE.

Messrs. SORABJI COWASJI & Co. will THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 13th instant, sell by Public Auction, at their Sale Rooms, at 2 p.m., the following:—

4 cases, each 2 pieces, 26 by 40 yards, white flannel,

1 case, 450 thousand cut glass beads.

A small consignment of about 60 pairs ladies and gentlemen's English boots.

1 case waterproof coats.

2 Indian carpets, 14 by 11 and 10 by 8 feet.

A small lot of albums, photo frames, handbags, musical boxes, gilt jewellery, etc.

By order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of H, Sampat and Co of Kalbadevi.

10 doz G. W. Bacon and Co's South African War pictures, Nos. 7. 8. 9 and 10.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO PROVISION AND WINE MERCHANTS AND OTHERS.
SALE OF THE WELL-KNOWN HUNTLEY AND PALMER'S BISCUIT AND WINES.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 13th instant, at 2 p.m., sell by Public Auction, at their Sale Rooms, 21, Medows Street, the following:—

30 casks, each 50 to 56 lbs., Huntley and Palmer's Gem, Household Charm, Iced Gem, and other biscuits.

10 cases, each 2lbs. and 13lbs. tins, Huntley and Palmer's nice Petit Beaue, household, Combination, and other biscuits.

About 200 cases wines, comprising Montis Sauterin, Pommard, Chables, Chamberten, St. Estephe, etc., will be sold in small lots to suit the convenience of the purchasers.

IMPORTANT TO CONTRACTORS, PROPERTY HOLDERS, AND OTHERS.
SALE OF SUPERIOR ENGLISH TASSELLATED FLOORING TILES AND MARBLE PAVEMENT-PIECES.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 13th instant, sell by Public Auction, at their Sales Rooms, 21 Medows Street, at 2 p.m. the following:—

By order of Mahomed Habib and on account and at the risk of the concerned—

50 casks, 400 square yards, superior English tassellated flooring tiles.

64 square yards grey pavement tiles, each 4 1-2" by 4 1-2" with red centre-pieces.

450 square feet white octagon-square marble pavement-pieces, 18 1-2", with black marble 3" centre pieces. Will be sold in small lots to suit the convenience of the purchasers.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Bombay, 13th February, 1901. Auctioneers.

DOCTOR MENIST SPECTACLES.
REVISED PRICES.

	Gold.	Silver	Steel & Nickel
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
With Turnpin Side	60	28	10
With Single Temple ...	50	24	16
With Our	50	24	16
Folders or Pince-Nez...	50	24	16

SPECTACLES AND FOLDERS FITTED WITH MARCKS AND CO'S

Finest quality PEBBLES, at a REDUCTION of Rs. 5 on above Prices for Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 for Steel.

Our new "Movillete" Frame which has gained universal admiration

THROUGHOUT INDIA IS WORTH INSPECTING.

Our Celebrated Violet Tinted Sun Glare and Dust Glasses, strongly recommended by all the leading men.

Gold.	Silver.	Nickel.	Steel.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
60	25	12	5

NOTICE.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is given to all REPAIRS which are executed with the greatest precision and least possible delay. Oculist's prescriptions CAREFULLY PREPARED.

MARCKS & CO., LD,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, FEB. 12.

3 1-2 per cent. Consols	£97 plus 1-16.
3 per cent. Rentes	£102 1-2.
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	£107 1-2 unchanged
3 1-2 per cent. Govt. Securities	£63 5-8 do.
Bar Silver in London	28 1-8 minus 1-16.
Do in New York	61 1-4 plus 1-8.
Exchange on London at Paris	25·21 1-2plus 1-2
Do at New York	4·88 plus 1-4
Discount Bank of England	4 1-2 per cent. unchanged.
Do Short London Bills	3 7-8 per cent. do
Do Indian Bank Bills	3 7-8 per cent. do
Amount paid into the Bank of England	£200,000

EXCHANGE.

The market has been rather quiet, with very little business passing. The rates this evening are as follows :—

Bank Telegraphic Transfer	1s. 4 1-32d.
" Demand	1s. 4 1-32d.
3 Months' Sight Credits	1s. 4 9-32d.
" " Francs	171
30 Days' sight, Japan	148 1-2
" Shanghai	201 1-2
Silver London	28 1-8
" New York	61 1-4

GOLD AND SILVER.

The following statement shows the imports into and exports from Bombay of Treasure from Foreign countries since the departure of last mail :—

	Imports. Rs.	Exports. Rs.
Gold Coins	20,29,065	9,000
Gold Bullion	11,49,500	16,38,241
Silver Coins	59,622	...
Silver Bullion	191,270	...

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

The market opened steady at Rs. 94,15 for Account and in the course of the day it improved to Rs. 95-1.

The following Memo shews the amount of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for London at Calcutta between the 21st and 27th Dec. 1900 :—

3 1-2 per cents	6,500
Add balance against London as per last published Statement	21,38,51,834
Add Amount enfaced at Bombay	24,92,500
Add Amount of Loan certificates transferred to London Book Debt	.....
	21,64,50,834
Deduct amount written off in the London Registers	1,200
Grand Total	21,64,49,634

The above figures exclude consideration of the following couponed paper of which the transfers between London and India do not pass through the books of the Public Debt office :—

4 1-2 of 1879, under discharge	500
3 1-2 of 1854, 55	1,058,6500
	1,05,87,000

SHARES.

The market in dull and drooping, and the business passing is of a limited character. In mill shares, Central Indias today are Rs. 1735. Ahmedabad. Prantij stands at 702 1-2. In Press Companies' Volkart's are quoted Rs. 1060. In miscellaneous Companies, Badham Pile shares are Rs. 158, Bombay Flour Mill Rs. 670 ; Marcks Rs. 142 and Thacker's Rs. 960.

COTTON.

In spite of quieter advices from the other side our local market continues steady for nice lots of good stapled cotton. The enquiry from shippers is brisk for early arrivals whilst the later arrivals are neglected. There is no change in the rates for forward descriptions. The sales reported at Colaba today amounted to 600 bales. The following are today's official quotations :—

Growths.	Fine. Rs.	F. G. Rs.	Good. Rs.	Delivery.
Bengals, Hand-ginned, Railway terms	185	172	163	Feb 25
Bengals, Machine-ginned, Railway terms	190	179	...	Do.
Scinde-Punjab, Machine Ginned	190	181	...	Do.
Bliattee, Machine-ginned	200	195	...	Do.
Do. Hand-ginned	193	192	...	Do.
Khandeish, Machine-ginned	...	192	...	Do.
Julgaum, Machine-ginned	..	[illegible]	...	Do.
Akola, Machine-ginned Khamgaum, Machine-ginned Karanja, Machine-ginned	207	202	...	Do.
Oomra, Good Staple	215	209	...	Do.
Broach, Machine-ginned	223		..	March 25
Bhownugger, Hand-ginned	219	[illegible]	..	April-May.
Do do	..	...	196	15-25 May.
Saw-ginned Dharwar	...	...	223	May 25
Western	...	...	213	Do.

COTTON IN THE HOME MARKETS.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady ; Suratswere easier; Manchester was steady. The total sales for the day amounted to 10,000 bales and that old forspecuatli and for export was 500 bales. Sport 5[illegible] unchanged. Arrivals closed easier and unchanged.

In New York the receipts at the Ports were 22,000 bales against 28,000 bales last year. Exports to Great Britain were 12,000 bales and to France and Continent 6,000 bales.

Mid.-Uplands .... 9 5-8 = — 1-8
Futures, month of May .... 9 21 = — 7
Do Do of Aug .... 8 78 = — 5

The following are the receipts of the various growths of cotton at Bombay to date as compared with the corresponding period in the preceding season :—

	Sunday and Monday	Since 1st Oct. 1900.	Since 1st Oct, 1899.
Khandeish	6,474	186,896	75,605
Barsee and Nugur	1,851	64,941	23,487
Berar	9,636	223,471	98,316
Hingunghat	358	8,178	4,959
Dhollera	96	4,650	38,246
Broach	61	1,930	33,520
Coompta and Dharwar	224	11,936	19,442
Westerns	113	2,214	1,026
Bengals	4,149	137,995	234,653
Sind	...	1,517	17,629
Persian	9	3,592	3,508
American	...	6,635	5,531
Egyptian	44	2,934	4,565
Other sorts	...	2,921	1,282
Total	22,934	759,710	556,769

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

There is no change in the market and prices remain as before.

In the Home markets, RAPESEED, Brown is quiet and the quotation given by Reuter to-day is 6d. lower, namely 36 1-2 with sellers for the Ports of Havre, Antwerp and Dunkirk, April-May Shipment.

LINSEED is firmer and has gained 6d. in price. The rate now stands at 45 1-2 with sellers for Dunkirk for the same months.

FREIGHT on Coals, Cardiff to Bombay is 14s.

Subjoined is a summary of daily arrivals of produce into Bombay :—

	Saturday. cwts.	Since 1st Jan. 1901. cwts.	Since 1st Jan. 1900. cwts.
Wheat	7,718	204,774	181,173
Linseed	6,523	45,901	15,571
Rapeseed	4,212	33,219	13,762
Gingellyseed	16,671	527,132	693,486
Poppyseed	6	3,499	4,200
Groundnuts	1,210	23,352	7,445
Castorseed	7,280	188,097	31,965
Rice	18,208	845,188	80,679
Myrabollams	4,962	131,945	not recorded.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON MONDAY, THE 11TH OF FEBRUARY.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has decreased briskly at Lahore, Sirsa, Jeypore, Indore, Bellary and Cuddapah, and has been steady or has changed slightly elsewhere. The distribution remains much the same as yesterday and the baric gradients are slight.

Winds are variable in direction and the force has been fresh at Goa, Bombay, Sholapur and Belgaum, and moderate to light over the rest of the country.

The variations of both the temperatures are much as yesterday. The highest temperature in the shade was 95 ° at Trichinopoly, Cuddapah and Bellary, and the lowest 40 ° at Jacobadad.

Humidity changes are unimportant and the skies are cloudy to overcast in Rajputana and Raipur, Nagpur, Sholapur, Bangalore, Bellary and Colombo.

Light showers are reported from Raipur and Nagpur and a few drops form Jubbulpore and Sholapur.

Pressure is still below the normal over nearly the whole country. In the Madras Presidency the deficiency amounts to 1-8th and the weather is in a lightly unsettled contition.

G. L. TOWERS,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 30m. Sun sets, 5h. 59m. High water 4-22m. 6-58a. Low water, 11-46m.
Municipal Standing Committee, 3-30 p.m.
Bombay Races, third day.
Bombay Light Horse, squadron parade, 7 a.m.
Victoria Memorial Fund Committee, Municipal Hall, 5-30 p.m.
Sassoon Mechanics' Institute, Mr. James Douglas lecture on "Minor Bombay History," 5-30 p.m.
Presentation of an address and "Memorial Volume" to Mr. K. R. Cama, 4-45 p.m.

BOMBAY HORSE AND DOG SHOW.—It has been arranged to hold the postponed Bombay Horse and Dog Show on the 13th and 14th of March, and the first entries will close on the 5th and the second entries on the 8th of March.

BACK BAY BATH COMPANY.—The Annual General meeting of the Back Bay Bath Company was held last evening at the bath premises, Mr. T. A. Bland, Solicitor, presiding. The report of the directors published by us yesterday was adopted and the audited accounts were passed. A dividend of 6 per cent. was declared. Messrs. D. Gostling and J. P. Watson were re-elected directors and the election of Mr. Herbert Greavas as a director was confirmed Mr. Dermott Morris was re-appointed auditor. The proceedings closed with a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

A MEETING IN HONOUR OF MR. K. R. CAMA.—A meeting of Parsee gentlemen and ladies will be held, to-day, at the Bai Bhikhaiji Girls' School, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort, at 4-45 p.m., to present to Mr. K. R. Cama with a memorial volume, written in his honour, by several European and Parsee scholars, and an address by the Jarthorti Dhurmin Khol Karnari Mandli.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Karachi and Sindh per extra s. s. Pachamba will be closed at the General Post office at 9 a. m. to-day. A mail for Egypt and Europe consisting of letters and packets specially marked for transmission per French s. s. Indus, wil be made up at the Bombay General Post Office for despatch to destination at 3 p.m. on Thursday the 14th instant. Letters &c., for Aden will also be despatched by this steamer.

ALLEGED NEGLIGENCE BY A CONTRACTOR.—At the Mazagon Police Court, to-day, Mr. W. Webb' Second Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case in which Superintendent, Stanford charged Issac Joonas, a Mahomedan, with rash and negligent act in respect of the pulling down of a building at Arthur Road, the fall of a porition of which caused the death of a woman and a girl and injury to three other persons. Mr. Yorke-Smith, Government Solicitor, prosecuted and Mr. Hugh Sealy, pleader defended the accused. The accused had taken a contract to pull down a certain portion of a chawl which was in a ruinous condition at Arthur Road and, while the work of demolishing the building was being carried out, one of the walls gave way and fell on the adjoining rooms with the result that the people residing therein were killed and injuired. The Magistrate, in course of his decision, said that owing to the conflicting and very unsatisfactory nature of the evidence he was unable to arrive at a positive conclusion of guilt or innocence on the part of the accused and giving him the benefit of the doubt, acquitted him.

TRAGEDY AT MAHALAXMEE.

TWO WOMEN KILLED.

NEAR the Mahalaxmee station of the B. B. and C. I. Railway, yesterday morning, a shocking tragedy was enacted, in which a Hindu woman named Radha, aged about fifty, killed her daughter-in-law Mooktee, aged eighteen, by stabbing her with a hunting knife and then took her own life by driving the same knife in her stomach. It appears that the party had been living in a house opposite the Dhobie Ghaut, near the Mahalaxmee Station. Early yesterday morning some of the tenants living in the house heard an alarm and on going out saw Mooktee lying on the road, and Radha on the verandah of the house; both bleeding profusely and apparently dead. Information was at once conveyed to the Jacob Circle Police Station and Inspector Wilkins on arrival found Radha dead, a hunting knife on the handle of which was engraved "Toolsiram, from C. E. C.," having been buried in the stomach up to the hilt. The young woman Mooktee was then examined and found to have received two large wounds on the stomach, from one of which intestines were protruding, a deep gash on the throat and several cuts on her hands. The latter injury appeared to have been received in a struggle. Despite such serious injuries, Mooktee was conscious and on being questioned by the police stated that she was the widow of one Shivram, Radha's son. She was further asked who the woman on the verandah was, but before she could give a reply she expired. In the meantime the Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner, Sindar Mir Abdul Ali and Superintendent Nolan repaired to the scene and made a searching inquiry into the matter. Information was circulated thorughout the town by means of buttakee and eventually Radha's body was identified by her daughter and brother, both of whom resided at Colaba. From the statements made by the last two individuals, it appeared that Radha's husband Toolsiram was in the service of Captain Crawford, who is now with the China Expeditionary Force. Toolsiram being ill, did not accompany his master to China, but sent his son Shivram—husband of Mooktee, instead. Toolsiram subsequently died. Shivram also became invalided and returned to Bombay and died about a month after. Since the death of her husband, Mooktee was suspected of carrying on an intrigue with some of the neighbours. Radha the mother-in-law attempted to check her, but the girl, it was alleged, would not listen to her remonstration and frequent quarrels arose between them. On Monday morning about 9 o'clock Radha accompanied by Mooktee left the house, saying that she was going to the bazaar. Nothing further was heard of them until their bodies were found yesterday morning near the house.

Mr. P. Byrne, the Coroner, opened an inquiry this morning on the bodies of the two deceased women. After the bodies were identified the inquiry was adjourned.

MOURNING IN INDIA.

ON behalf of the Brahma Kshatriya community of Bombay, Rao Saheb Dalpatram Pranjivan Khukhar had forwarded to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, the resolutions passed by that community recording the deep sense of sorrow occasioned on the death of the Queen-Empress and congratulating the Emperor Edward VII on his accession to the throne. In acknowledging them with thanks, the Private Secretary informs the Rao Saheb that the resolutions of the Brahma Kshatriya community of Bombay will be duly forwarded to the Royal Family.

MANGALORE.

A meeting of the citizens of Mangalore, convened by the chairman of the Mangalore Municipality, was held in the Government College Hall, on the 1st of February, for the purpose of expressing publicly the profound sorrow caused by the demise of Her Most Gracious Majesty and of conveying their respectful sympathy and condolence to His Majesty the King-Emperor, Edward VII, and to the Royal Family in this national calamity. The meeting was very largely attended by the towns-people including the European and native officials. Mr. J. W. Dumergue, the District Judge presided, and after a short speech the Right Reverend Bishop of Mangalore moved a resolution of condolence.

The Resolution having been unanimously carried, the meeting adjourned to the open air outside the hall where the Union Jack had been hoisted mast head, and on the steps of the college hall, the Municipal Chairman, Rao Sahib S. F. Brito read the Proclamation and the Declaration of His Most Gracious Majesty the King-Emperor Edward VII. Then three hearty cheers were given for the King Emperor, the band then in attendance played the National Anthem ; the Guard of Honour supplied by the Police presented arms and a royal salute of one-hundred and one guns was fired.

TO THE DEAF.—A rich lady, cured of her Deafness and Noises in the Head by Dr. Nicholson's Artificial Ear Drums, gave £5,000 to his Institute, so that deaf people unable to procure the Ear Drums may have them free. Address No. 1014 D. The Nicholson Institute, Longcott, Gunnersbury, London, W.

FLORILINE.—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH. A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet toothbrush produce a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The Fragrant "Floriline" being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d. of all Chemists and Perfumers, Wholesale Depot, 18, Farringdon Road, London, England.

FIRST CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Whitworth presided at a sitting of the Bombay Criminal Sessions yesterday,

A FINE REMITTED.

Mr. H. Gill, one of the special jurors, who was on Monday fined Rs. 50 for non-attendance, this mornings appeared before the Hon. Mr. Justice Whitworth and handed in an affidavit, in which he stated his absence was due to his having overlooked the notice. His lordship considered its was not a satisfactory thing that the recognised manner of serving notices should be overlooked. In the case of Mr. Gill, he, however, decided to accept the explanation, and remitted the fine.

THE trial of the following case was continued before his lordship and the same Special Jury.

ALLEGED FRAUD UPON MESSRS. GREAVES, COTTON AND CO.

THE JURY DISAGREE.

ACCUSED DISCHARGED.

Jiwandas Haridas, a broker again surrendered to his bail and claimed to be re-tried for having as alleged by the prosecution, committed criminal breach of trust in respect of cheques entrusted to him as a broker or agent. The following gentlemen were empannelled on the

SPECIAL JURY
Mr F C Remington, Foreman.

Mr Jejeebhoy F Petit
Mr E H McDowall
Mr R A Hildreth
Mr Ratansha Dadabhoy
Mr F Asquith
Mr W W Wilson
Mr W Carter
Mr Hormusji E Bamji

Mr. Lowndes, Mr. Inverarity, and Mr. Weldon, instructed by Messrs. Nanu and Hormusjee, appeared to prosecute on behalf of Messrs Greaves, Cotton and Co. The accused was defended by Mr. Davar and Mr. Bahadurjee instructed by Messrs, Tyabjee, Dayabhai and Co .Mr. Rivett-Carnac, instructed by Messrs, Smetham, Bland and Noble, appeared to watch the proceedings on behalf of Mr., Hammond and Mr. Cheetham.

At the close of the evidence for the prosecution, the accused, in answer to the court, said he had paid in the full amount of the cheque for Rs. 23,000 to either Mr. Hammond or Mr. Cheetham. He received no receipts for the money. He was not always in the habit of getting receipts, as it was the practice of the office to send such documents direct to dealers. Mr. Lowndes, in addressing the jury said the main points of the case were admitted. The case was one that lay within a very small compass. There was no dispute about the accused having been entrusted with the cheques for the purpose of being paid in to Messrs. Greaves, Cotton and Co. He had no authority to cash them himself, and it had only been suggested as a reason for doing so that the prosecuting firm would not accept Sherazis's cheques Mr. Leslie's evidence had shown that not to be the case. Regarding the suggestion that the money had got into the possession of Messrs. Hammond and Cheetham, counsel said the charge had been specifically made against them that they had pocketed the money. Mr. Lowndes said such a suggestion might be made in regard to every commercial firm in Bombay, but asked the jury to believe that it was inconceivable that they would have run the risk of being taxed with taking any portion of the amount the accused said he had paid in.

Mr. Davar, for the defence, said the jury only had to decide one question—whether the accused was guitly or not. They were not there to consider whether Messrs. Hammond and Cheatham had been guilty of neglect of duty. They had to remember that the accused was an outsider who was called upon to explain how moneys had disappeared through Messrs. Greaves, Cotton's office. Mr. Davar said Mr. Leslie had given his evidence in the most candid manner and had produced every document that would be of use. But the suggestion of the defence was that the reason why the accused had cashed the cheques was because the heads of the piece-goods departments had informed him they prefered cash to cheques. If the accused had intended to have acted dishonestely he would not have gone openly to the banks and cashed the cheques in broad daylight. This was a matter in which, Mr. Dovar believed the accused had no interest in casting any aspersions upon other persons ; and that but for the documents which had come to light, he would not have been able to make the defence that he now made. The documents were really very important for the jury's consideration. Those that were in Mr. Cheetham's hand writing bore upon two of the charges laid against the accused ; and counsel asked the jury to take them into their most serious consideration. Unless they were satisfied beyond all reasonable doubt that the accused committed the frands, and that it was not possible for any other persons to have committed them, the jury were bound to acquit him.

THE JUDGE'S SURMING-UP.

Mr. Justice Whitworth, in summing-up said the case in its main outline was an extremely simple one, and there was no point of law involved in it. It was perfectely clear that the accused, in his capacity as a broker, received the three cheques, two for Rs. 23,000 each, and intermediately a smaller one for Rs. 628. It was equally clears that he cashed two of the cheques on the Bank, and that he paid away the smaller one in the course of his dealings with some other merchants. The question the jury therefore, had to decide was whether he paid to Messrs. Greaves, Cotton & Co. the equivalent of those three cheques or not? The first fact that would strike them was that, whether or not he had paid in the money, yet he had obtained delivery of all the goods in respect of which the cheques had been. It was plain that there had not been merely errors or mistakes, but frauenlent practices in the office. If businees would enable them to read the evidence rightly. The crux of the case was the passing of the credit order from the Piece Goods to the Shroff's departments. If the accused in going from one department to the other knew what was written on that credit slip, his lordship took it that the jury must find him guilty. If they thought that the credit slip, as written, could by any means be kept from the knowledge of the accused then it would be impossible for them to find him guilty. Having alluded to the separate charges, his lordship said in regard to the Rs.628, Messrs. Greaves, Cotton and Co. said they had never received it.

Seeing the character of sume of the witnesses and the state of things that existed in the office, it seemed to his lordships that the jury would find it difficult to come to the conclution that such evidence was sufficient. The strongest part of the case was in connection with the other facts, on which the jury had to judge whether the accused knew the contents of the vouchers and that when he received the receipt he must have known that it was his duty to pay in Rs. 23,000.

The jury after consulting together for about an hour returned a verdict of guilty by a majority of 6 to 3.

His Lordship asked the jury to again retire and after a twenty minutes interval they again returned into court when the foreman announced they found the accused guilty by a Majority of 5 to 4.

Mr. Justice Whitworth : Is there no posaibility of your coming to a more unanimons verdict.

The Foreman : No my lord there is no likelihood.

Mr. Justice Whitworth : The jury is discharged I do not think a third trial is necessary. I discharge the prisoner.

His Lordship's decision was received with applause by some persons in the crowded Court.

The first Criminal Sessions were then dissolved.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co's s.s. "Arabia," Captain J. L Parfitt with the outward mails of the 1st instant left Aden at 1 p.m. on Monday, and may be expected to arrive in Bombay at 8 a.m. on Saturday next, brings the following passengers :—

Barnett Mrs
Barton Mr and Mrs
Brooke Miss
Barrington 2nd-Lieut F
Barton Mr H
Brodie Major
Cook Mr W
Cayley Mr B
Cumming Mr A
Dent Mr I
Elwes Miss
Edwards Mr A R
Frazer Mrs
Farrar Miss
Fitzgibbon 2nd-Lieut
Fagan Lieut E F
Gildart Mr
Gilpin Mr E
Gondie Rev W
Herbeulet Mr R I
Henderson Mr I
Hondson Mr C W
Johnson Mr F
Knolles Mr J
Keane Lieut-Col A
Laird Mrs
Lovell Mr J H
Lewis Rev H
Laird Mr
Macfarlane Mr J
McDonnell Mr R
Madddock Miss
Macwell Capt
Nicoll Mr S
Newnham Mr C
Orr Mr A W
Peddie Mr
Pantling Mrs
Prior 2nd-Lieut
Robertson Mr J
Simkins Mr F
Stuart Capt
Tristram Mr J
Worship Lieut V
West Mrs A
Waldstein Count

Sore Throat

"You cannot do better than gargle with 'Condy's Fluid.'"
Sir Morell Mackenzie, M.D.
(The Eminent Throat Specialist)
Gargle with CONDY'S FLUID
CONDY & MITCHELL, London, England, are the only Makers.
"CONDY'S FLUID" can be purchased of all Chemists and Stores. *Beware of imitation.*

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Howick Hall, 2377 tons, Captain H Scott, sailed yesterday for Diamond Island in ballast.

THE dredger Sir John Coode, 313 tons, Captain A Harvie, arrived in harbour yesterday from Colombo for repairs.

THE schooner Flor de Mar, 421 tons, Nacoda, arrived in harbour on Monday evening, from Damaun 9th February, in ballast.

THE B I S N Co's s s Amra, 170 tons, Captain W Piggott, sailed yesterday for Karachi via Kathiawar Coast Ports, with a general cargo and Mr Read, Lieut Byrne and 250 deck passengers.

THE Hall Line s s Rydal Hall, 2139 tons, Captain R Jones, arrived in harbour on Monday evening, from Liverpool 11th January, with a general cargo. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Killick Nixon and Co.

THE B I S N Co's s s Pachumba, 544 tons, Captain R J Rickford, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Karachi 9th February via Kathiawar coast ports, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr Hargrove, Mr A Cooke, Mr Ecker, Mr and Mrs Doemalo, Mrs Sadler and 198 deck.

THE B I S N Co's s s Goa, 1,217, Captain D L Nielson, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Zanzibar 25th January, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mrs Kindall and daughter, Mrs Menaham and infant, Privates Finch, Cornwall and Thompson, Drummer Wall, 2 native officers, Mr W Rean and 82 deck.

DEPARTURE OF THE CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

THE P and O Co's s s Oriental, 3,085 tons, Captain J F Jephson, sailed yesterday for Calcutta via Colombo, with His Majesty's China and Australian Mails, a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Mr and Mrs Baker, Mr W G Barnett, Mr Essoofali Suleimanjee, Mr A Hill, Mr J H Dennison, Mrs McBean, Miss Seymour and Mr W Moran.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—FEBRUARY 12.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
Highflyer		Brock			Flagship
Tenasserim		Greet			Receiving Hulk
Magdala		Greet			Turret-ship
Abyssinia		Greet	Wet Basin		Turret-ship
Plassy					Torpedo Catcher
Assaye		Coates			Torpedo Catcher
H M S Cossack		Cartwrigh			Cruiser
Do Racoon		Grant	Wet Basin		do
Hardinge		Ody	Dry Dock		R I Marine
Assaye		Browne			Transport
China	1464	Hill			M M & Co
Barawa	234	Jaffer			M M & Co
Ballaarat	2869	Field			P & O Co
Valetta	2973	Tillard			P & O Co
Okara	3439	Shildrick			M M & Co
Booldana	2860	McChellord			M M & Co
Ceylon		Hughes			I L Service Steamer
Clyde	2198	Valentini			P and O Co
Maria	534	Kemball			Yacht
King Arthur	1047	Hannah			B & P S N Co
Zamania	2852	Lee			M M & Co
Unity	929	Hansen			Bombay Co
Pemba	985	Martyr			M M & Co
Chusan	4600	Daniel	China	26-2	P & O Co
Okhla	3436	Steven			M M & Co
Baron Fairlie	2324	Wisnom			M M & Co
Nairung	2262	Edge			T M & Co
Flor de Mar	171	Nacoda			
Goa	1217	Nielson			M M & Co
Pachumba	544	Rickford			M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—FEBRUARY 12.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton	Capt.	Destination	Date.*	Agent
A	Gulf of Trinidad	1604	Duncanson	Hamburg	20-2	F M & Co
D	Clan Menzies	1693	Becket			F M & Co
E	Daghestan	2212	Tittleholes	Antwerp	12-2	M M & Co
H&J	Virawa	2158	McDougall	Zanzibar	16-2	M M & Co
N	Baku Standard	2375	Tucker	Marseilles		E L & Co
P	Nankin	3980	Benton	China	15-2	P & O Co
Q	W Hall	1912	Diver	London		T M & Co

MARBOUR WALL.

Vessel.	Ton	Capt.	Destination	Date.*	Agent
Mahanadi	517	Fairweather	Karachi	12-2	Shepherd & Co
Ponani	552	Fuckeera	Bhownager	12-2	Do

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.*	Agent
2	Asia	2336	Laird	Liverpool	20-2	W& A G&Co
3	R Rubattino	3044	Canepa	Genoa	15-2	C Boggiano
5	Flintshire	2476	Dwyer	Dunkirk	14-2	Bombay Co
6	Oriental	3085	Jephson	Calcutta	13-2	P & O Co
7	Matin	2433	Archer	Rangoon	15-2	K N & Co
8	Rydal Hall	2139	Jones	Karachi	16-2	K N & Co
9	Eden Hall	2332	Wilkes	Liverpool	16-2	K N & Co
10	Albano	2433	Kudenholde	Antwerp	19-2	G & Co
12	Persia	4199	Wheeler	Aden	16-2	P & O S N Co
14	Dumra	762	Russell	Karachi	16-2	M M & Co
15	Bancoora	2198	Alexander	Calcutta	13-2	M M & Co

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.*	Agent
Bisagno	1510	Dante	China	17-2	G Delaya

* Probable date of departure.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
11	Flor de Mar, schr	Nacoda	Damaun, Feb 9
	Rydall Hall s	Jones	Liverpool, Jan 11
12	Goa s	Nielson	Zanzibar, Jan 25
	Pachumba s	Rickford	Karachi, Feb 9
	Sir John Coode dgr	Harvie	Colombo, Feb 5

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
12	Unity s	Hansen	Rangoon
	Amra s	Piggott	Karachi, &c
	Howick Hall s	Scott	Diamond Island
	Oriental s	Jephson	Calcutta

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Indus, for Marseilles.
" Albano, for Hamburg via Karachi.
" Baron Fairlie, for Marseilles and Liverpool.
" Horndale for Marseilles and Liverpool.
" Rydal Hall, for Liverpool via Karachi.
" Goa, for Zanzibar, &c.
" Bancoora, for Calcutta, &c.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUTENANT-COLONEL LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 13th February.

1. There will be 10 inch R M L Gun Drill and Squad Drill, at the Town Hall Compound and Nesbit Road Head-Quarters to-morrow at 8-45 p.m.

2. The Range Finding Class will meet at the Bhandarwada Reservoir, Mazagon, at 6-45 a.m. on Friday, the 15th inst.

3. There will be Class Firing at Coorla to-day and Friday. Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6 a.m. and Byculla 6-12 a.m.

4. There will be Class Firing at Coorla on Saturday next, 16th instant. Dress: Plain Clothes. Trains leaves Victoria Terminus at 2-30, 3, 3-30 and 2-55 p.m., and Byculla 12 minutes later in each case.

By Order,
G. STODDARD, Capt. R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT-COLONEL E FERRERS NICHOLSON, COMMANDING B V R.

Bombay, 13th February.

1. There will be Company Drill for "F" Company in the Grant Medical College Grounds at 5 p.m. on Friday next, the 15th instant.

2. There will be Combined Company Drill and Recruits' Drill at 5-15 p.m. to-day (Wednesday) the 13th instant on the open space of ground in front of Head Quarters. Members who intend going up for the Proficiency Examination are requested to attend this Drill.

3. Targets will be ready from 7 to 8 a.m. on Friday next the 15th instant, at the Revolver Range of the 21st Bombay Infantry (Marine Lines) for all Officers and Sergeants who may wish to practice.

4. The Battalion will parade on Saturday next for night operations. The time and place will be notified hereafter.

By Order,
P. H. ROGERS, Captain,
Adjutant B. V. R.

BOMBAY RACES.

THIRD DAY, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 13.

HANDICAPS.

The Exeter Stakes—7 furlongs—Security 10-7; Cherry 9-7; Tubal Cain II 9-0; Vigorous 8-12; Kelso 7-10; Gnullo 7-3; Orion 7-2; Knfil 7-1; and Harkaway 6-9.

Top weight not accepting weights to be raised 6 lbs.

The Stand Plate—6 furlongs—Spark 9-10; Ayrdale 9-9; Teepookana 9-2; Roy 9-1; Seamist 9-0; Redoubt 8-10; Best Shot 7-12; Peerage 7-11; Holkar 7-10; Terapore 7-5; Tourist 6-12; and Victoria 6-7.

The Bedouin Stakes—1 Mile—Prince Charlie 10-2; Chand 9-8; President 9-5; Hyderi 9-1; Yildiz 8-8; Shanavaz 8-7; Regal 7-10; Admirer 7-8; Muswood 7-6; Shanghai 7-5; Mameluke 7-3; Chieftain 7-0; Sookiel 6-7; and Earl 6-0.

Top weight not accepting weight to be raised 6 lbs.

The Town Plate—1 1-4 Miles—Prince Charlie 10-7; Muswood 7-12; Special 7-5; Plebeian 7-4; Bonaparte 7-0; Muktar 6-10 and Rocket 6-7.

The Lawn Stakes—5 furlongs—Amaroza 9-5; Nantilus 9-1; Beccles 9 0; Inniscombe 8-13; Rebecca 8-10; Bandicoot 8-6; Ocean 8-5; Not Yet 8-2; Fancy 7-10; Good Boy 7-4 and Cadet 7-3.

The Asian Stakes—6 furlongs—Brigand 9-10; Arthur 9-0; Conqueror 8-7; Special 8-6; Anaiza 8-0; Ptarmigan 7-12; Greyleg 7-12; Chancellor 7-10; Achilles 7-8; Royal Prince 7-5; Tam Ring 7-4; Leader 7-3; Buktawar 7-1 and Ruby 6-12.

HORSES STRUCK OUT.

The Exeter Stakes—Misrule; Ailie; Veneda; Apthorpe; Forest; Chokebore; Messmate; Tabal Cain II; Malto; Stand Off; Henry; Harkaway; and Security.

The Stand Plate—Trenton; Wilfred; Redoubt and Sundowner.

The Bedouin Stakes—Hakum; Soohiel; Eclipse; Reminder; Arthur; Manchester; Miskin; Muswood.

The Second Dealers—Red Hazard; Mediocrat; General Roberts; Cyprus; White Gats; Silvio; Inventor; Mauser; Welcome; Naikban; Sandow; Sorrento and Timoor.

The Town Plate—Hakum; Pretender; Witness; Angler; Pilate and Dispute.

The Lawn Stakes—Debate; Acome; Yankee Boy; Cadet; Veera; Beccles.

The Asian Stakes—Greyleg; Conqueror; Panal a; Oriental; Nobleman; Jamil II; Feeroze; Tam Ring; Muskerry; and Common.

TIME AND ORDER OF RUNNING.

	P.	M.
1st Race—The Town Plate	3	0
2nd Race—The Second Dealers	3	30
3rd Race—The Stand Plate	4	0
4th Race—The Lawn Stakes	4	30
5th Race—The Bedouin Stakes	5	0
6th Race—The Exeter Stakes	5	30
7th Race—The Asian Stakes	5	55

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

Bombay, 12th February, 1901.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGE.

NICOLAS—MACDONALD—February 4, at St Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta, by the Rev Canon Luckman, Lieut Francis Carminowe Nicolas, 7th Bengal Lancers, only son of the late Lieut-Colonel F C Nicolas, Royal Artillery, to Adele Annie, only child of the late Alexander Mackenzie Macdonald, of Ging, Darjeeling, and of Mrs Macdonald, of 76 Elsham Road, Kensington, W.

DEATHS.

BALLARD—February 2, at Gopalpore, Kangra Valley, Annie Jane Ballard, aged 56.

SLATTER—February 7, at Colgong, Helen Anne Margaret the dearly loved and only daughter of Thomas Robert and Kathleen Florence Slatter, aged 4 years, 7 months, and 27 days.

TOZER—January 26, Charles Walter Tozer, late of Chalsa, the Dooars.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1901.

THE HYDERABAD ASSIGNED DISTRICTS.

THE annual report of the administration of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts opens with the sentence which is to be found in some form or other in every report dealing with the year 1899-1900. It refers to the belief that the sequence of previous bad seasons had ended and that a period of renewed prosperity was about to dawn. Then comes the inevitable record that the rainfall failed, disaster followed and the close of the year saw the province in the grip of an acute and widespread famine, separated only by the short space of two years from a drought not greatly inferior to it in severity and extent. With the exception of one district, Wun, no part of the province escaped and it was not merely a crop failure, but a fodder famine on an enormous scale, resulting in many tracts in great mortality among cattle. It almost goes without saying that trade languished, the export trade of food grains diminished and the finances of the province were disorganised. Instead of exporting grain it had to be imported, crime rose to abnormal figures and the jails were filled to overcrowding. It is the same story which has been told in many provinces, states and districts, the only difference being the language which is employed to describe the prevalent condition of things. But for that the reports of almost all parts of the country might have been written together. They are the same air in different settings. Famine works in the Assigned Districts were opened in September 1899 and were continued for eleven months. The compiler of the report confesses his inability to include in the Administration report an adequate record of these operations, so he is, or was when the report was printed, preparing a separate document dealing with the subject exhaustively. The energies of all district officers were taxed to the utmost in the administration of relief and but little time could be devoted to the ordinary business of the province. What progress was made therefore in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts is all the more creditable to the officers concerned and we are glad to find that it was not inconsiderable. Survey and Settlement work was not neglected though the revision settlements of specified districts was perforce deferred owing to the prevalence of famine and it would not be surprising that the area of culturable waste lands during the year equalled three per cent. of the total area of the province.

Turning to the pages dealing with crime, we find that the total number of cognisable cases rose from 4,883 to 5,190, which considering the scarcity and severe distress brought on by the failure of the monsoon is not very startling. The more serious form of crime grew from wholly unpreventable causes. The number of murders increased from 37 to 44, the significant feature being that 14 were connected with dakaiti and robbery as compared with four in 1898. The increase of dakaiti was very marked; the total is 210, whereas the largest number on record before was 112 in 1897, another famine year. Under robberies, house-breaking and theft, there was also an increase during the year under report. But these were committed by persons driven by destitution to crime. That the increase was in nowise attributable to any decline in the efficiency of the police is sufficiently demonstrated by the fact that the number of arrests and the percentage of recovered property showed no falling off. It would have been well had the report included a fuller record of plague work and the mesaures taken for the relief of that distress which led to crime might have appeared in explanation, But we find that the amount of money expended in that direction exceeded ninety lakhs of rupees and no stone seems to have been left unturned which was at all calculated to produce the desired effect. The amount advanced to agriculturists during the official year reported upon which covers only a portion of the famine period exceeded two months and vast quantities of food grains were imported. The total traffic of the year consisted of 5,572,000 maunds of imports and 2,609,000 maunds of exports as compared with 4,035,000 maunds and 5,747,000 maunds respectively in 1898-99. The falling off in the export trade was naturally due to the failure of crops during the year. The import trade with Bengal considerably increased during the year, and was due to the fact that the supply of food-grains during the famine was all drawn from that quarter. The resources of the province as we have stated suffered greatly. The receipts amounted to ninety-seven lakhs while the expenditure exceeded a hundred and forty-five. A net deficit of forty-eight lakhs was recorded and the need of funds became so urgent that it was necessary to seek the aid of the Government of India, but the result was a deficit of Rs. 15,19 796 as compared with a surplus of Rs. 51,07,872 the previous year. The loss in cattle was enormous, the number of cows and bullocks falling by 285,879 and the number of buffaloes by 72,333.

The vital statistics were of course greatly affected by the distress, but the work of medical relief was satisfactorily forwarded and no effort in any direction seems to have been spared to cope with the exigencies of the case. Municipal work went apace but educational institutions were only with difficulty maintained. The year was unfavourable to the education and the total number of schools fell from 1,272 to 1,098 in the year under report, and the number of scholars from 53,983 to 48,555. A decrease of 178 schools and 5,342 scholars occurred in boys' schools and of one school and 86 scholars in girls' schools. The percentage of scholars to population of school-going-age fell in the case of males from 22·69 to 20·3, and in the case of females from 1·52 to 1·48. The number of primary schools under public management and the number of scholars on their rolls have both decreased, but the average daily attendance increased, and also the percentage of passed to examined. The indigenous schools show a falling off due to the unfavourable circumstances of the year. Still there is no cause to be disheartened, the proportion of successes at examinations was quite up to the usual standard and although the Assigned Districts have undergone a great trial they have not been alone in that experience.

THE BLACK EAGLE. To say that the German Press comments unfavourably on the compliments paid by the Emperor William while in England is a somewhat sweeping statement. When we receive the files we anticipate we shall find it is the reptile press only which is guilty of such an exhibition of bad taste. What is especially taken exception to is said to be the decoration of Lord Roberts with the order of the Black Eagle, declaring that it is opposed to the sentiments of the German people. It is opposed to the sentiments of that section of the German people who side with the the Boers, who rejoiced when the Emperor on the impulse of a moment sent his memorable telegram to Mr. Kruger on his successful dealing with the Jameson raid. But to the vast majority the bestowal of this order on Lord Roberts is a singularly graceful acknowledgement of the great military distinction of Lord Roberts. The Black Eagle is not, as we have seen stated elsewhere, properly reserved for royalties. It is bestowed upon a much wider circle than the English order of the Garter and is a Prussian rather than a German order. Last mail brought us an account of a mutiny of the Chapter of the Black Eagle held in honour of the Prussian bi-centenary and the letter from which we quote will serve to show the liberality with which the order is distributed. Five new knights were invested with the scarlet mantle, these being the Crown Prince George of Saxony, Prince Ruprecht of Bavaria, Count von Bulow and General Von der Planitz. Amongst the fifty-two members attending the ceremony were the Grand Duke Vladimir of Russia, the Duke of Connaught, Archduke Francis Ferdinand, "and last, but not least," writes a Berlin correspondent "the dwarf-like figure of the greatest living German painter, Adolf von Menzel, whose brush has depicted so many important episodes in the history of the Hohenzollerns. If anybody had told him forty years ago, when he painted a picture of the old Emperor William's coronation at Konigsberg in 1861, that he would himself live to wear one of those scarlet mantles which he transferred to the canvas with so masterly a hand, he would have thought he was being made a fool of." As stated in our news column yesterday, January 18 was the two hundredth anniversary of the foundation of the order of the Black Eagle and its subordination as an order to our Garter may be gathered from the following reproduction from what we have already said on the subject: The Star of the Order consists of a Black Eagle surrounded by the Garter, and the motto "Honi soit qui mal y pense." The reason of this is that Frederick I, was at the time of the foundation of the Order a member of the English Order of the Garter, and the statutes of that Order forbid any of its members to wear any other decoration. The difficulty was surmounted by combining the two Orders in the way mentioned.

WHO IS DE WET. This is a question which is very widely discussed just now and some of the theories put forward are only less absurd than those which our neighbours in the bazaar hold regarding the King and the Emperor William. A popular belief in the bazaar is that the King Emperor "squared" the Kaiser with that "Garter in Diamonds" of which Reuter wired. In return Emperor William gave the Black Eagle to Lord Roberts to keep him quiet, and an undertaking to leave Edward VII in undisturbed possession of the throne. Another contribution to the record of bazaar gup is published by our Lahore contemporary, wherein a correspondent tells us that a friend of his said to an old servant. "The Queen is dead." "Do you mean the old Queen Victoria" asked the servant! "Yes, of course, what other!" was the reply. "But," said his servant, "she has been dead some years. We people know that she died some eight or ten years ago, but you English, knowing what an important feature she was in the Empire, and how loyalty to her held the whole together, got hold of some one as like her as you could, put this person on the throne so as to keep the loyalty of the Empire alive. Why do you say she is dead now?" This is amusing, but not more so than the belief, growing in popularity in parts of Ireland, where it has been positively asserted, according to a correspondent by the last mail, that De Wet is none other than Charles Stuart Parnell, who did not die but simply disappeared finding the sun of his influence had waned. Another popular belief is that he is the long lost son of the Duke of Beaufort, the youthful Somerset, who disappeared at the time of the Oscar Wilde trial and conviction. But the assurance that De Wet has a brother, Piet, who is now on the Peace Committee having given up after Prinsloo, gives the lie to both these remarkably pretty stories.

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL. THE business before the Legislative Council yesterday was sufficient to extend over several days. The Governor opened the proceedings with a suitable reference to the late Queen-Empress. After a lengthy list of questions had been disposed of, several important Bills were brought forward. A Bill to amend the Bombay Salt Act was introduced by the Hon. Mr. Monteath and was passed in all its stages without discussion. An amendment of the Bombay Abkari Act in reference to duties on "Ganja," "Chadas" and "Bhang" was also introduced by Mr. Monteath and after the Bill had been read a first time it was referred to a Select Committee. A Bill to amend the Karachi Port Trust Act, introduced by Sir Charles Ollivant passed its first reading and was referred to a Select Committee who were requested to report during the present Session of the Council. The amendment of the Bombay Port Trust Act which aims at reducing the rebate given by the Municipality on the Municipal taxes was read a second and third time and passed after discussion, an amendment by the Hon. Mr. S. M. Moses to limit the period of the Act for five years being withdrawn, Sir Charles Ollivant moved the second reading of the Bill for the better management of the affairs of Mofussil Municipalities which has given rise to considerable discussion. The Hon. Mr. Gokhale and the Hon. Mr. Desai spoke on the measure and the second reading debate had not concluded when the Council rose for the day.

THE AGRICULTURAL OUT-LOOK. WITH a number approximating two hundred thousand persons still in receipt of famine relief, the crop prospects in Bombay become more than usually interesting. The week's returns show that the reaping of autumn crops is generally over. Threshing is nearly completed in Kolaba and is in progress in parts of Sind, Surat and Nasik. Agricultural prospects are good in Sind, fair to good in the Konkan and parts of Surat, Kaira, Broach, Nasik, Belgaum and Rajkot, and are generally moderate to poor elsewhere. Standing spring crops have been damaged by locusts or other insects in parts of Sind, and are generally suffering from want of moisture, except in irrigated lands. Harvesting of spring crops is in progress in parts of Nasik, Ahmednagar, Satara, Sholapur, and the Karnatak. Cotton picking is progressing in parts of Hyderabad, Thar and Parkar, Surat, Baroda, and the Karnatak. The fodder supply generally is sufficient, but is scanty in parts of Sholapur, Bijapur and Belgaum and Dharwar. Agricultural stock is in good condition, but is deteriorating in parts of Bijapur. The water supply is getting scanty in parts of Ahmednagar, Sholapur, Belgaum and Dharwar,. It is not a prospect which promises unmixed prosperity but it might be very much worse for prices are generally slightly lower than they were this time last year. The outlook in Bengal is good and in Madras generally fair. The North-West Provinces and Oudh report abundant crops, markets well stocked and supplies ample. The Punjab has little to complain of, but in the Central Provinces there is still ground for anxiety, spring crops except wheat being very poor.

LADY CURZON AND THE DUFFERIN FUND. IN a communication from Lady Curzon, which was published yesterday, her Excellency makes a fresh appeal for funds in aid of the Dufferin Fund as a mark of respect to the Queen-Empress's memory. A matter in which the Queen-Empress took a special interest, and which the Dufferin Fund has up to the present been unable to sufficiently encourage owing to lack of funds, was the training of a greater number of native midwives to work in zenanas. Her Majesty fully realised the difficulty of persuading the women of this country to leave their homes, and was always anxious that we should encourage trained midwives to practise in the outlying districts. The Queen therefore telegraphed to Lady Curzon some eighteen months ago expressing the hope that she would be able to promote its success. Not much has been done, wherefore Lady Curzon makes this opportune appeal and we trust it may not be in vain.

The P. & O. Company's s. s. "Arabia" with the outward mails of the 1st instant left Aden at 1 p. m. on Monday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 8 a. m. on Saturday next.

WE learn that Professor Ramsay, who came out to report on the most suitable site for Mr. Tata's Research Institute, and who left Bombay by last Saturday's mail steamer, has not had time to finish his report. He will complete it during the voyage and send it to Mr. Justice Candy from Aden or Suez. It is believed that Professor Ramsay is in favour of Bangalore being a suitable place for the Institute.

ON Saturday in Calcutta the total mortality numbered 93. There were 19 cases of plague reported, while 17 deaths from that cause were recorded.

THE adjourned meeting of the trustees for the Improvement of the city of Bombay was held yesterday afternoon when some business of a routine character was transacted

THE annual meeting of the Indian Polo Association has been postponed owing to the alteration of the date of the Inter-Regimental Tournament. The date of the meeting will be notified when fixed.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. & C. I. Railway, for the week ending 19th January 1901, shows a decraese on the corresponding week of 1900 of 272,603 maunds, and Rs. 98,537 in the earnings.

AT the meeting of the Legislative Council on Friday, the 22nd instant, the reports of the Select Committee on the two Assam Labour Bills will be presented. These measures should come up for final debate in March. The revision of the Mining Bill will meanwhile be proceeded with in Select Committea

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad Prantej Railway for the week ending 22nd December 1900, amounted to Rs. 3835, showing a decrease on the corresponding week of lest year of Rs. 1070. Total earnings from 1sst July to 22nd December were Rs. 106078.

THE statement of traffic of the Tapti Valley Railway for the week ending 22nd December, 1900 amounted to Rs. 13453, showing a deorease on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 2628. Tetal earnings from 1st July to 22nd December, were Rs, 238780, being an increase of Rs. 76581.

A MEETING of the general committee of the Victoria Memorial Fund will be held this evening at the Municipai Offices, when the report from the executive committee, as to what form the memorial should take, will be submitted. The executive committee in their report states that the Victoria Memorial Fund may be used for an instructional, educational, charitable national research institute for the benefit of Western India.

AT the Bombay Criminal Sessions on Monday and yesterday, Jewandas Haridas, a broker, was retried on charges of criminal breach of trust and criminal misappropriation in respect of three cheques belonging to Messrs. Greaves Cotton and Co. At the close of the case the Jury, after an hour's deliberation, returned a verdict of six for guilty and three for not guilty. They were told to retire again; and after half an hour's consultation, the foreman said there were five for guilty and four for not guilty. The Judge accepted the verdict and ordered the prisoner to be discharged.

THERE has never before been so large an area under cotton in the Punjab as this year. It amounts to 12,15,000 acres, an increase of 23 per cent. compared with last year, and of 25 per cent. compared with the decennial average. Unfortunately the yield is very incommensurate with the area sown, owing to insect attacks and late monsoon rains. Thanks to these late rains, however, the area under rape seed in the Punjab is 50 per cent, larger than last year. In Hissar and Lahore districts, taken separately, the increase is remarkable, being estimated at 420 and 950 per cent. respectively.

MAJOR C. TOWNSEND, R. A., Superintendent of the Gun Carriage Factory, Fatehgrah, and Capt. H. A. Young, R. A., Officiating Superintendent of the Factory at Bombay, have just been to Jubbulpore on what will, it is hoped, prove to be the last Committee on the Central Carriage Factory. As these Committees commenced in 1895, it is about time that some effort was made to push on the actual construction of what will be the second electrically driven factory in India. Time is, we admit, necessary for the consideration of such projects, but the limit of discussion seems to have been reached as regards this particular project, the need for which is pressing.

QUEEN VICTORIA'S MESSAGES TO HER PEOPLE.

SOME TOUCHING WORDS.

Now that the Queen lies dead it is touching to recall the messages which she addressed to the nation in times of bereavement and sorrow. Most of these were written under the stress of great feeling, but they stand out among the literature of their kind because of their distinctly human and womanly note. One was written as far back as 1862, when it had been resolved, after the death of the Prince Albert, to leave the question of the form which the national monument in his memory should take to her decision. The Queen then wrote from Osborne, through General Grey:

The Queen feels grateful from the bottom of her heart for the universal sympathy that has been expressed for her in her deep affliction; but it is still more soothing to her feelings to know that the noble character, the truly princely nature of him whose loss has bowed her to the earth with a sense of desolation and misery, that every day, alas! serves only to increase, is appreciated by the country that the benefits he has been instrumental in conferring upon the nation, the good he has wrought since he first came among us, and to effect which he may be truly said to have lived, are understood and acknowledged.

The Queen also announced her conclusion that "nothing would be more appropriate—provided it is on a scale of sufficient grandeur—than an obelisk, to be erected in Hyde Park on the site of the great Exhibition of 1851, or on some spot immediately contiguous to it." Hence the "Albert Memorial" which everybody knows so well. A few days later her Majesty again wrote:

Who has a dearer interest than the Queen in the well-being and the happiness of her people! And, if it has pleased God to make her reign, so far, happy and prosperous, to whom, under Divine Providence, is this so much owing as to her beloved husband—in all matters of doubt and difficulty her wise counsellor, her unfailing guide, and support!

No one who has reached middle age can forget the manner in which the nation was stirred by the illness of the Prince of Wales in the early days of 1872, or the outburst of joy with which the Service of Thanksgiving for his recovery was held in St. Paul's Cathedral. On that ocasion the Queen wrote:

Buckingham Palace, February 29th, 1872.

The Queen is anxious, as on a previous occasion, to express publicly her own personal very deep sense of the reception she and her dear children met with on Tuesday, the 27th of February from millions of her subjects on her way to and from St. Paul's.

Words are too weak for the Queen to say how very deeply touched and gratified she has been by the immense enthusiasm and affection exhibited towards her dear son and herself, from the highest down to the lowest, on the long progress through the capital, and she would earnestly wish in convey her warmest and most hearfelt thanks to the whole nation for this great demonstration of loyalty.

The Queen, as well as her son and dear daughter-in-law, felt that the whole nation joined with them in thanking God for sparing the beloved Prince of Wale's life.

The remembrance of this day; and of the remarkable order maintained throughout, will for ever be affectionately remembered by the Queen and her family.

Another deep sorrow was occasioned by the death of the Princess Alice on December 14th, 1878. The Queen then wrote the following beautiful letter:

Osborne, December 26th, 1878.

The Queen is anxious to take the earliest opportunity of expressing publicly her heartfelt thanks for the universal and most touching sympathy shown to her by all classes of her loyal and faithful subjects on the present occasion, when it has pleased God to call away from this world her dearly beloved daughter, the Princess Alice, Grand Duchess of Hesse.

Overwhelmed with grief at the loss of a dear child, who was a bright example of loving tenderness, courageous devotion, and self-sacrifice to duty, it is most soothing to the Queen's feelings to see how entirely her grief is shared by her people.

The Queen's deeply-afflicted son-in-law, the Grand Duke of Hesse, is also anxious to make known his sincere gratitude for the kind feeling expressed towards himself and his dear children in their terrible bereavement, and his gratification at the appreciation shown by the people of England of the noble and endearing qualities of her whom all now mourn.

Such an exhibition of true and tender feeling will ever remain engraven on the Queen's heart, and is the more to be valued at this moment of great distress in the country, which no one more deeply deplores than the Queen herself.

On March 2nd, 1882, a destitute man endeavoured to assassinate the Queen as she reached Windsor from Paddington. Fortunately, Her Majesty was unharmed. But the dastardly act caused the greatest excitement and indignation in the country, and the Queen took occasion to address the following message to her people:

March 12th, 1882.

The Queen wishes, before she leaves England for a short while, for some comparative rest and quiet, to express from her heart how very deeply touched she is by the outburst of enthusiastic loyalty, affection, and devotion which the painful event of the 2nd inst. has called forth from all classes, and from all parts of her vast Empire, as well as by the universal sympathy evinced by the Sovereigns and peoples of other nations. The Queen cannot sufficiently express how deeply gratified she is by these demonstrations, and would wish to convey to all from the highest to the humblest, her warmest and most heartfelt thanks.

It has ever been her greatest object to do all she can for her subjects and to uphold the honour and glory of her dear country, as well as to promote the prosperity and happiness of those over whom she has reigned so long; and these efforts will be continued unceasingly to the last hour of her life. The Queen thanks God that He spared her beloved child, who is her constant and devoted companion, and those who were with her in the moment of danger, and she prays that He will continue to protect her for her people's sake, as He has hitherto so visibly done.

In April, 1884, the Queen suffered another severe loss by the lamented death of her youngest son, the Duke of Albany, at Cannes. Her Majesty's expression of grief contained the following passages:

Windsor Castle, April 14th, 1884.

I have on several previous occasions given personal expression to my deep sense of the loving sympathy and loyalty of my subjects in all parts of my Empire. I wish, therefore, in my present grievous bereavement, to thank them most warmly for the very gratifying manner in which they have shown, not only their sympathy with me and my dear, so deeply-afflicted daughter-in-law, and my other children, but also their high appreciation of my beloved son's great qualities of head and heart, and of the loss he is to the country and to me.

The affectionate sympathy of my loyal people, which has never failed me in weal or woe, is very soothing to my heart. Though much shaken and sorely afflicted by the many sorrows and trials which have fallen upon me during these past years, I will not lose courage, and with the help of Him who has never forsaken me, will strive to labour on, for the sake of my children and for the good of the country I love so well, as long as I can.

Another sorrow came in 1892, with the untimely death of the Duke of Clarence, who, had he been spared, would now soon become Prince of Wales. This touched the Queen deeply, as her letter to her people showed:

Osborne, January 26th, 1892.

I must once again give expression to my deep sense of the loyalty and affectionate sympathy evinced by my subjects in every part of my Empire on an occasion more sad and tragical than any but one which has befallen me and mine, as well as the Nation.

The overwhelming misfortune of my dearly loved grandson having been thus suddenly cut off in the flower of his age, full of promise for the future, amiable and gentle, and endearing himself to all, renders it hard for his sorely-stricken parents, his dear young bride, and his fond grandmother to bow in submission to the inscrutable decrees of Providence.

The sympathy of millions, which has been so touchingly and visibly expressed, is deeply gratifying at such a time, and I wish, both in my own name and that of my children, to express, from my heart, my warm gratitude to all.

These testimonies of sympathy with us, and appreciation of my dear grandson, whom I loved as a son, and whose devotion to me was as great as that of a son, will be help and consolation to me and mine in our affliction.

My bereavements during the last thirty years of my reign have, indeed, been heavy. Though the labours, anxieties, and responsibilities inseparable from my position have been great, yet it is my earnest prayer that God may continue to give me health and strength to work for the good and happiness of my dear country and empire while life lasts.

Another sorrow came early in 1896, with the death at sea, on his way home from Cape Coast Castle, of Prince Henry of Battenberg, husband of Princess Beatrice.

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

YEOMANRY FOR THE CAPE.

LONDON, FEB. 12.

The embarkation of the Yeomanry reinforcements for South Africa has begun, and will proceed rapidly.

THE RAILWAYS IN NORTH CHINA.

The British at Tientsin have been warned to be ready to take over the control of the Northern Railway from the Germans at a day's notice.

THE STAFF IS READY.

FAILURE OF CROPS IN RUSSIA.

A failure of the crops in Tomsk, Tobolsk, Transbalkan and several Provinces in South Russia has taken place, and the Russian Government has assigned five million roubles to aid those in distress.

The Government also appeals to private charity.

INCREASE OF THE PLAGUE AT CAPETOWN.

LONDON, FEB. 12.

The Cape Government notifies to the Powers that Capetown is plague infected.

Three fresh cases took place there yesterday.

It is proposed to locate the Kaffir population in a compound and destroy the military stores camps and docks, which are infested with rats.

THE ANTI-CLERICAL DISORDERS IN SPAIN.

The anti-clerical disturbances in Madrid and the Provinces are becoming serious.

Crowds assemble daily and stone and shoot the gendarmery.

THE AFRIKANDER CONGRESS.

Mr. Chamberlain has written to Sir A. Milner approving of his reply to the deputation from the Afrikander Congress, in which he declared that the Government had no intention of abandoning the policy approved by the Empire.

DEATH OF EX-KING MILAN.

The death is announced at Vienna of King Milan of Servia.

Milan (Obrenovitch) I., ex-King of Servia, grandson of Ephraim Obrenovitch, brother of Milos, was born Aug. 10, 1854, at Jassy, of a Moldavian mother, who had married the only son of Prince Ephraim. He was adopted by Prince Michael, who had no children by his marriage with Julia Hunyadi, and was sent by him, in 1864 to Paris to be educated at the Lycee Louis-le-Grand. The youth's studies were interrupted by the events of 1868, and the assassination of Michael Obrenovitch. Hastening to Servia, he was proclaimed Prince in July of that year, the government of the country being entrusted, during his minority, to a Council of Regency, consisting of Messrs. Blaznavatz, Ristics, and Garrilovics, three able and patriotic men, who continued the liberal and reforming policy begun by Michael III. Their regency terminated with the coronation of Prince Milan IV; but M. Ristics continued to possess the confidence of the Prince, who was only eighteen years of age when he was crowned in Belgrade cathedral, Aug. 22, 1872. On Jan. 12, 1876, Prince Milan issued a proclamation stating that "the insurrection in the Turkish provinces has found its way to the frontiers of Servia, enclosing the whole Principality by an iron band," which had compelled him "to place his people under arms." Shortly afterwards (June 22) he sent what may be called a threatening letter to the Grand Vizier, and then he formally proclaimed (June 30) that he intended to join his arms to those of Bosnia and Herzegovina in order to secure the liberation of the Slavonic Christians from the yoke of the Porte. On July 2, a joint declaration of war was sent by the Prince of Servia and the Hospodar of Montenegro to the Turkish Government, their troops crossing the frontier at the same time. The Prince departed from Belgrade (July 24) to assume the command of the Servian troops in the field; but he soon returned to his capital (Aug. 12) and appointed the Russian general, Tchernayeff, to the command of the Servian forces. On Sept. 1, an important battle under the walls of Alexinatz resulted in the complete defeat of the Servian army. The Great Powers then interposed, but the negotiations for the suspension of hostilities were delayed by an ill-advised step which Prince Milan, at the instigation of General Tchernayeff, was induced to take. On Sept. 16 he was proclaimed King of Servia at Deligrad, although upon the general expression of disapproval which followed, his Highness appeared disposed to disclaim any active share in the performance. War broke out again, and the Servian army, though largely reinforced by Russian volunteers—men as well as officers—was ignominiously beaten. On Oct. 31, the Turks captured the town of Alexinatz, and on the following day Deligrad was captured, thus leaving the road to Belgrade completely open. A peace was then concluded between Turkey and Servia on favourable terms to the latter. When, however, Russia made war upon Turkey, Prince Milan saw an opportunity of gaining complete independence, and a proclamation of the Servian Government, dated December 14, 1877, made known that the Servian army was immediately to cross the Turkish frontier, which they did on the following day, under the command of Generals Lesjanin and Benitzki. After the close of the war the independence of Servia was recognised, and its boundaries defined by the Treaty of Berlin (July 13, 1878).

Prince Milan married, Oct. 17, 1875, Natalie, daughter of the late Russian Colonel Keschko, by his wife Pulcheria, Princess of Stourdza. Servia was proclaimed a kingdom under King Milan I., on March 6, 1882. On Oct. 23 in that year, as the King and Queen were entering the cathedral of Belgrade, Madame Markovitch, widow of Lieutenant-Colonel Markovitch, who had been shot for a dynastic conspiracy five years previously, fired at his Majesty, missing him and wounding in the thigh a woman who was looking on. The attempted assassination took place just after the King's return from Rustchuk, whither he had gone to visit Prince Alexander of Bulgaria. Unfortunately this friendly intercourse did not, in 1885, prevent King Milan declaring war upon Prince Alexander, on the ground of the unlawful union of Bulgaria and Eastern Roumelia. His army had some success at first, but within a fortnight was driven back, defeated and crushed, within the Servian frontier. Prince Alexander behaved like a hero; but it is not known that King Milan ever exposed himself under fire. King Milan had a son, the Crown Prince Alexander, born Oct. 14, 1876, in whose favour he abdicated on March 6, 1889, in consequence of the troubles arising out of his quarrel with his Queen Natalie. In January, 1893, the news that he had become reconciled to Queen Natalie caused much rejoicing in Servia. The young King of Servia recalled ex-King Milan to Belgrade in January, 1894, to aid him to govern his subjects, who, during the whole of that year were torn by political dissensions. Milan, despite his promises to the contrary, arrived at Belgrade on January, 21. In March, the decree of divorce between the ex-King and Queen was annulled, and in April, Alexander restored his father and mother, by royal ukase, to their constitutional rights as members of the royal house. The Court of Cassation on May 17, declared this ukase null and void, but on May, 21, the Court itself was done away with, and the Constitution of 1888 suspended in favour of that of 1869.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, FEB. 12.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Arabia with the English mails of the 1st instant, left here for Bombay at 1 p.m. yesterday, and the steamer Britannia for Colombo and Australia at the same time and date.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 12.

Lieutenant-Colonel Dawson, 9th Bengal Lancers, is appointed Commandant, 2nd Central India Horse.

The following are the officers appointed to the New 47th Sikhs:—Commandant Major Walker, 20th Punjab Infantry.

Double Company Commanders:—Captains Holland, Morton, and Hall, and Lieutenant Davidson, respectively, from the 4th Punjab Infantry, 31st Punjab Infantry, 30th Punjab Infantry and the Bhopal Battalion.

Double Company Officers:—Lieutenants Fellows, Browne, White, and Coome, and 2nd-Lieutenants Bird and Hoggs, respectively, from 35th Sikhs, 12th Bombay Infantry, 1st Bombay Infantry, 17th Bombay Infantry, 7th Madras Infantry, and 35th Sikhs.

Lieutenant Wallis, Connaught Rangers, is appointed D. C. Officer, 1st Bombay Grenadiers.

OBITUARY.

The death is recorded at home of Mr. Grimley, late of the Board of Revenue, Bengal.

PLAGUE RAPIDLY INCREASING.

Plague continues to increase rapidly over Western Bengal and more slowly in the Bombay Presidency. Total deaths in India last week were 4,377 against 3,435 in the previous seven days and 2,137 in the corresponding week last year.

THE SERVICES.

CALCUTTA, FEB. 12.

Mr. Michael, I.C.S., officiates as Accountant-General, Bengal, vice Mr. Branson, who takes leave at the end of next month. Mr. Crawley, Controller of Hyderabad, takes furlough on vacating the appointment.

LORD ROBERTS AND SOLDIERS' FUND.

The "Indian Daily News' hears that Lord Roberts is arranging a big Naval and Military exhibition at the Crystal Palace for May next, the Colonies to be asked to send exhibits of their armaments, and the receipts to go to the Soldiers and Sailors' Funds.

BENGAL STEEL RAILS.

The Bengal Iron and Steel Company are about to lay down large plant for the production of steel rails and bars, the total outturn to be some sixty thousand tons annually.

[REUTERS' TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMERS MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, FEB. 11.

The B. I. S. N. Co.' steamer Golconda arrived here yesterday morning.

PORTSAID FEB. 111

The B. I. S- N. Co.'s steamer Mombassa left here this morning.

NAPLES, FEB. 11.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Rewa left here (Calcutta boats,) this evening.

LONDON, FEB. 11.

The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s steamer Pekin arrived here this morning.

SUEZ, FEB. 11.

The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s steamer Rome arrived here from Colombo, this morning.

The Clan line steamer Clan Robertson left here for Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta, this morning.

The German East Africa Line steamer Sultan left Zanzibar, for Bombay, on the 11th February, via Mombassa.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, FEB. 9.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady, Surats easier.

Good Bhownuggur 4 8-32.

The Manchester market has been steady.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	97
3 per cent. Rentes	102 1-2
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	107 1-2
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers	63 5-8
Bar Silver	28 1-8

The sum of about £200,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

MISS WALDORF'S SEASON.

OPENING PERFORMANCE OF "INGOMAR"

THERE was a large attendance at the Novelty Theatre last evening to witness the opening performance of "Ingomar" by the Waldorf company, and it is safe to predict that their stay in Bombay will be practically appreciated by the public. The management is in the hands of Mrs. Dow-Currier, and her efficient arrangements went a long way towards making the performance so successful. The piece was splendidly staged, and attention was paid to all those little details which, if not important, are very pleasing.

The title role was sustained by Mr. Nowal Macgregor, and his impersonation of this difficulty character was artistically undertaken, stamping him as one of the best actors seen in Bombay for many years. Miss Janet Waldorf played Parthenia and imparted to that character a grace and charm which won immediate favour among the audience. She worthily upheld the great reputation she brought, and no doubt, in conjunction with Mr. Edmund Russell, when some of Shakespeare's masterpieces are produced, Bombay will have an opportunity which rarely occurs of witnessing those great plays put upon the boards in a manner seldom seen in this part of the world.

CAMP FOR FAMINE REFUGEES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Hundreds of Famine Stricken people have been coming to this unhealthy city, and are a great menace to the population from a sanitary point of view. A large number of these people are encamped on the Espianade, just opposite the "People's Palace.

Now, that the finances of our Civic fathers have greatly improved, it is time that something should be done for the shelter of these unhappy people. The Corporation should move the Government, and a Camp for these people should be put up at an early date outside the city limits at the joint expense of the Government the Municipality and other Public bodies, which would like to contribute towards a fund started for the object in view. Such a camp would in some degree reduce the already high mortality of the city and would perhaps avert an epidemic of small pox or cholera which was largely prevalent last year. Any sum of money spent upon such a camp would be well spent, and it is earnestly hoped that the matter may soon be taken up.—Yours, &c.,

K. N. S.

THE QUEEN'S MEMORIAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—With all deference to the suggestions made by prominent citizens of Bombay as to the shape in which the above memorial should be made, I venture to offer my humble opinion hoping that you will kindly accord it a place in your valued journal.

The idea of a national memorial being erected is not an unworthy one. It would certainly be an addition to the stately and magnificent buildings in which India abounds. Travellers would certainly long to see India's tribute to the memory of a good and Gracious Empress. Excepting this, there will not be much advantage. People in India—I mean the bulk of the poorer classes will not be able to go to see it withersoever it may be erected, owing to the heavy travelling expenses. I would, therefore, suggest in common with several of your correspondents that Technical Institutions should be founded in all the Presidencies where the poorer classes may acquire such knowledge as will enable them to live in a state of independence. If this scheme could not be carried out for financial reasons funds for charitable purposes should be started in all large towns under the management of some of the the subscribers who, I think, will be the last persons to abuse the trust reposed in them. Princes and millionaires will have better reason to subscribe freely as then they will be doing a two fold duty. It is needless to state that the memory of our Good Queen would thus be cherished by the Indians in perpetuity. And they would not fail to give thanks to the Almighty for having sent to rule over them a Queen whose long reign unsullied by any act of injustice or religious persecution, history cannot give a parallel to. A general holiday on May 24th as suggested by a correspondent will also help to keep green her memory. Should the foregoing suggestions be acted upon by the Government, I am confident that a fitting memorial would be erected by private enterprise.—Your, &c. B. S. TARKHUD.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

THE KRUPP WORKS.

LANCASHIRE TRADE WITH CHINA.

LONDON, JAN. 25.

To the Works "Management," number of the "Engineering Magazine" one of the bulkiest single numbers of a magazine ever issued, exhaustive descriptions are given of the leading engineering establishments in the world. Regarding the Krupp establishment it is remarked that they represent the creative effort of a family rather than that of an individual—the result of persistent purpose and transmitted genius through three generations. Like the Carnegie works, they rose with the tremendous growth of the iron trade; they are associated with the expansion of German military power as Elswick is with the rise of the navy; they parallel the Westinghouse ideals in illustrating the success following the patient, painstaking, thorough development of a mechanical idea, coupled with the commercial ability needed to present it in the market. Like all the huge enterprises they display the aspect of genius which has been briefly summed up as "an infinite capacity for hard work." After referring to the various departments of the firm, the article proceeds:—The Krupp firm has gained its universal reputation by the manufacture of cast-steel cannon, of which there had been delivered not less than 38,478 pieces up to the end of 1899. These comprise ship's guns, and coast-defence cannon, with calibres from 3.7 to 42 centimetres (1.45 to 17.5 inches), siege guns, cannon for fortifications, field and mountain artillery—including rapid-fire field and mountain guns,—all in complete batteries, with equipment and ammunition, ammunition carts and supply waggons, and army vehicles for every purpose. The Krupp firm has made the double-wedge breech block, which was introduced in Prussia in 1861, a particular factor in the development of its business. In 1865, Krupp introduced the single wedge with semicylindrical rear surface, called round wedge for short, which is the fundamental form of all Krupp wedge breech-blocks. Compared with the screw breech-block, the wedge block has certain advantages and disadvantages, but the experience of the firm seems to show that the former preponderate. This opinion may be strengthened by the circumstance that France, the home of the screw block, in selecting a new rapid-fire field gun, has chosen not the screw block, but, according to all appearances, the Nordenfelt breech mechanism with eccentric screw, which is a breech-block whose mode of operation is essentially that of the wedge block.

With regard to the conflict and disorder which have prevailed in China the directors of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce remark that in no part of the United Kingdom, probably, has the political disorder in that country produced so serious an interruption of trade as in Lancashire. "Of the whole of the exports of British productions to China and Hong-Kong those of cotton goods and yarns constitute fully 66 per cent. besides other merchandise in the shipment of which Manchester merchants are engaged. When, therefore, the disastrous events consequent upon the Boxer outbreak and the anti-foreign attitude of the Chinese Government began, it became evident that grave trouble was imminent in the conduct of our trade with that great and populous Empire. The disorder and its consequences were so far beyond the possibility of any remedy that merchats were content to lessen as speedily as possible the amount of their risks and to await the course of events. The only step taken by the Chamber was that of urging the Secretary of State for Foreign affairs to appoint, on the termination of Sir Claude Macdonald's period of office, a special mission to China led by a diplomatist of the first rank. This course was adopted by the Board after consideration of the critical and complex state of political and commercial affairs there, in the light of communications received from the China Association and other sources. What may be the eventful outcome of the complications no one can foresee, but it is earnestly to be hoped, for the sake of the people of China not less than in the interests of international trade generally, that the policy of the 'open door' may be preserved. So far the pledges obtained in 1899 by the United States from all the European Powers in favour of its maintenance have been kept. These engagements bind each of the signatories to preserve inviolate the existing treaty stipulations providing for equal treatment in matters of trade throughout the Chinese Empire, whatever changes may hereafter be made in the territorial administration of any part of it."

There is no longer any question that two of our leading industries, the iron and steel, are menaced with paralysis unless the cost of fuel soon falls. All accounts from the chief manufacturing areas tell of works either closed or diminished in productiveness by placing the hands on short time. Numbers of furnaces have been "laid off," a desperate remedy for over-production, never resorted to except under extreme pressure. But over-production appears to be a misnomer in the literal sense of the term; if prices were lowered to their ante-boom level, the demand would, it is affirmed, fully equal the supply. How, then, can the cost of manufacture be so diminished as to admit of that remedy for stagnation being applied? That is precisely the problem which beats the manufacturers at every twist and turn. While, on the one hand, the trade unions refuse to sanction any lowering of the wage-rate, the coalmasters affirm that they cannot and will not go a single inch further in cheapening fuel. They and the workpeople appear to make sure that their monopoly of the home market, at all events is secure. But that is no longer the case. American steel and iron goods are said to be rapidly superseding their British rivals. This is not in consequence of any superiority of quality or of design, but solely because they are much cheaper. Only three or four years ago, American competition in such goods was ridiculed as a "bogey," and so it seemed to be, as regarded the home market.

A conference has taken place in Leeds between the Executive of the Northern Centre of the Building Trade Employers and representatives of the London Order of Bricklayers with reference to the dispute in the Tyneside building trade. The conference lasted several hours, but no definite understanding was arrived at. The men's delegates accepted the principle of arbitration in the Newcastle dispute, but the arbitrator and the basis of arbitration were not agreed upon. The masters suggested that the arbitrator should be the President of the Board of Trade or his nominee, and asked that one of the conditions should be that the arbitration should apply only to the men concerned in the Newcastle dispute, all outside that area to return to work under the rules and rate of wages prevailing before the lock-out. The men are given till Tuesday next to reply, and failing a satisfactory reply by that date the masters intimated that steps would be taken to lock-out the operatives in Lancashire, Cheshire, and Yorkshire, while the National Federation of Building Trade Employers will be asked to enforce a general lock-out throughout the country.

Mr. Consul Kenny's report from South Formosa for the year 1899 has just been published. The total foreign trade shows a slight decrease. Imports show a decrease of £49,798, and Exports an increase of £9,069. The decrease in imports from abroad is due solely to the new and higher tariff applied to Formosa on January 1, 1899, under which such articles as tobacco, beer, hemp bags, silk piece-goods, and matches are being gradually supplanted by the duty-free Japanese products. The sales of these articles during the year were largely from stocks accumulated before the introduction of the tariff.

There would seem to be openings for the investment of foreign capital on a large scale in the sugar industry in South Formosa, and afterwards for the sale of sugar machinery. The one must necessarily precede the other, especially in the case of a country where the natives are averse to taking new departures of themselves, and could not possibly be persuaded to buy expensive machinery, with the use of which they are altogether unacquainted. They will remain quite satisfied with their own antiquated methods until an object lesson, constantly before their eyes, gradually convinces them of the comparative cheapness of the new machinery. The export of camphor rapidly decreased after the Japanese occupation, and it ceased entirely from June 22, 1899, when the Formosan Government-General issued an ordinance establishing a camphor and camphor oil monopoly. Up to that date 855 cwts., valued at £2,979, were exported. There were no deliveries during the year to foreign merchants, who thus for the first time had no share in a business originated and entirely developed in South Formosa by themselves. The reason of this is that foreigners had already invested large sums in camphor for which no return had been made, and that it had become too risky to invest further capital owing to the persistent interference and obstruction of local officials. All the camphor produced in the island during the remainder of the year, from June 22 to December 31, was purchased by the Government-General, but none was exported until after March 24, 1900, when the monopoly of the export of camphor from the island was disposed of. The Government-General reserves to itself the right of disposing of up to 5,000 piculs of camphor, at the same price as that paid by the purchasers of the monopoly, to buyers in Japan, for use in the country, and has also sold the monopoly of the camphor oil production of Formosa to a Japanese in the main island. Taking the mean production of Formosan camphor to be 40,000 piculs a year, there is still available for use in Japan or export abroad, independently of the monopoly, camphor to the extent of about 18,000 piculs a year. The area of the camphor forests is vaguely computed at between 2,000,000 and 3,000,000 acres, but this is merely guess-work. The monopoly was established with the object of protecting the forests which, it was said, were being wantonly destroyed by wasteful cutting; but its effect will, probably, be to accelerate their destruction.

The Manchester Ship Canal revenue return for last year is published and though we cannot but regret that greater progress is not revealed, the figures are by no means discouraging. It would, of course, have been much more gratifying to see an increase of 30 or 40 per cent on the preceding year's revenue instead of only 10 per cent., but then it was always foreseen that the annual proportion of new traffic must fall as the amount of the traffic should rise. We are not sure, however, that the stage has yet been reached when we can contentedly see the annual increment grow actually as well as relatively less. The actual gain last year was less than in any year except one since the Canal was opened, and for two years this diminution in gain has been steady. It is but natural to feel that success ought to succeed better than this. On the other hand, we must remember that the circumstances of last year were not favourable to progress, and that since the shipping trade of Liverpool absolutely fell off Manchester's 10 per cent of growth means more than a larger gain in better times.

THE QUEEN'S DEATH AND THE ACCESSION OF THE KING.

SOME NATIVE IDEAS.

ONE who dwells among the Natives writes to the Lahore paper:—

One is naturally curious to find out what the real thoughts are of the millions round us on the subject of the death of their late Empress and the accession of her son. To ascertain the real opinion of the native community on anything is not easy. Tens of thousands of addresses are pouring in from all quarters expressing certain feeling on the subject, and a globe-trotter would be certain that the native mind was deeply stirred. We know, however, that in writing petitions, addresses of welcome, etc. the native has no equal, not even the Mayor and Corporation of Dover, who hold the record in England, can come anywhere near him. Such an occasion as the death of the Kaisar-i-Hind is exceptional, and he has risen or will rise to it. These addresses overflow with declarations of regret and loyalty, but one wishes to know what are the real thoughts of the mass of the populace. On this I cannot pronounce for certain for after twenty years in the country I have learnt to know my own ignorance of the people, their ways and thoughts. But I have noted a few straws blowing about, and our proverb sayl that a straw will show which way the wind blows.

I will give you my straws in the order in which I have seen them. A friend of mine said to an old servant of his "The Queen is dead." His servant said "Do you mean the old Queen Victoria?" "Yes, of course, what other?" was the reply. "But," said his servant, "she has been dead some years." "What do you mean?" asked the Sahib. "We people" said the servant, "know that she died some eight or ten years ago, but you, English, (knowing what an important feature she was in the Empire, and how loyalty to her held the whole together) got hold of some one as like her as you could put this person on the throne (so as to keep the loyalty of the Empire alive.)

WHY DO YOU SAY SHE IS DEAD NOW?"

My next straw is an interesting one, as it is a letter from a Muhammadan friend of the lower middle classes in the district in which I used to work, and as there is nothing I can do for him and as he has nothing to expect from me, I have every reason for imagining that the letter genuinely represents the feelings of himself and his class. The following is a translation of his letter:—"Sir.—You know that we are well aware of all the benefits that have accrued to us under the government of our dear, merciful, heart-loved and truly royal Empress, and there is no need that I should dwell on them, for according to a Persian proverb 'Why dilate on the self-evident.' All the same, amongst the characteristics which have adorned her Government, there is one that I cannot help mentioning, one that I have met with in all casual and business intercourse with Englishmen, of high and low degree alike, and thanks to which I live as I do and what is that characteristic?—Justice. The freedom, too, which we have enjoyed under the Government of our gracious Queen has been to me, and indeed to all of us, a cause of the highest happiness. So now, when I learn of her departure from this transitory life, I am plunged into

HEARTFELT AND HEAVY GRIEF.

Remembering, too, the peace and quiet which I have enjoyed under her rule, at the hands of you English, I find myself in considerable anxiety as to what the future may bring forth, and as to the character of the Government under which we shall have to live. At present I see nothing else for it but to wait patiently, and meanwhile to pray that God will of His goodness receive her into His kingdom. My earnest and constant prayer, too, is that God will of His goodness raise up over us people a king who, walking in the step or her who is gone, will make such English laws as will secure the free and willing obedience of the people to theirs rulers, and so through the means of you English be a cause of still further happiness to us. To conclude my prayer is, 'O God, comfort all hearts and arrange all for us.'"

I have given the letter in full, because I believe it is a true letter, really expressing the writer's feelings One may note in it, besides the man's thankfulness for what has been, his deep anxiety for the future. Evidently he expects that there will be a complete change in the form and ways of the Government. When he sees that neither the Viceroy nor any of the Lieutenant Governors are re-called, he may pick up some assurance that everything will go on as it has been. It is, perhaps, fortunate that the rumour of Lord Curzon's transfer to an important post at Home has not proved true, for such a change at the present moment would give rise to great anxiety in India. People would think he had been re-called and would be in fear and trembling at the possible changes his successor might introduce.

Nor is it only in my friends letter I find a dread of possible changes and disturbances as my third straw will show. During the first two or three days after the Queen's death, I was frequently puzzled by being asked by native friends who would take her place. In these days of schools I thought that it ought to be pretty well known what the laws of succession to the throne are. However, a conversation I had with a native friend the other-day enlightened me "Is it true and certain," said he, "that the Prince of Wales has succeeded to the throne!" "Yes?" said I, "he is King." "Well," my friend continued "we did not expect that." "Why not? Has not he a son!" "Yes" "Is not his son grown up? 'Qes, he will be 36 this year." "Why does he not try to make himself King, fight his father and get the throne? We thought he would." Here again we have an Eastern idea imported into English politics. My friend, knowing probably that the Prince of Wales had not been all that we should like, fully expected a civil war such as may arise in Afghanistan, and naturally expected that the English out here would be divided and get fighting amongst themselves, to the ruin of the country, on behalf of their respective champions, the Prince of Wales, or the Duke of York. No wonder when Eastern ideas are read into the smooth current of English politics that there is great anxiety as to what may befall now that the Queen of sixty years has passed away. This current of anxiety runs deep. The women are saying, "Now our life will be more miserable than before, when there was a Queen on the throne some thought was given to the condition of the women, but now that there is a Sahib on the throne.

WHAT MAY WE NOT EXPECT?"

One good result will follow from the absence of a civil war in England. The native mind will argue that the King's position is so strong that no one, not even his son, dare assail it, and if the Duke of York does not move, then it is clear that no one else has a chance. The result will be that would be mischief-makers will lie quiet in Indian sedition will be less obtrusive even in newspapers. There will be wholesome dread of the King's power.

All these things show how very little our friends in this country understand us, (less, perhaps, than we do them, and yet they are learning something, for my friends letter shows that they have learnt that English rule means justice and, though a foreign rule, is such that it encourages the free and willing obedience of the people to their rulers. Can the same be said of many other countries?

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

MEETING YESTERDAY.

AT noon yesterday, a meeting of the Bombay Legislative Council was held in the Council Hall of the Secretariat. There were present:—H. E. the Rt. Hon. Lord Northcote, G.C.I.E., C.B., Governor of Bombay, presiding; the Hon. Sir E. Charles K. Olivant, K.C.I.E., I.C.S.; the Hon. Mr. J. Monteath, C.S.I., I.C.S.; the Hon. the Advocate General; the Hon. Mr. F. S. P. Lely, C.S.I., I.C.S.; the Hon. Mr. Shripad Anant Chhatre; the Hon. Mr. Gokuldas Kahandas Parekh, B.A., LLB; the Hon. Mr. J. Tate, M.Inst.C.E.; the Hon. Mr. H. F. Aston, I.C.S., Bar.-at-at-Law; the Hon Mr. J. W. Muir-Mackenzie, M.R.A.C., I.C.S.; the Hon. Mr. Bomanji Dinshaw Petit; the Hon. Meherban Narayanrao Govind *alias* Baba Saheb, Chief of Ichalkaranji; the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtula; the Hon. Mr. Gopal Khrishna Gokhale; the Hon. Mr. H. Batty, M.A., I.C.S.; the Hon. Mr. P. M. Mehta, C.I.E., M.A.; the Hon. Mr. Silas Meyer Moses; the Hon. Mr. William Greaves; the Hon. Mr. D. McIver; the Hon. Rao Bahadur Chunilal Venilal, C.I.E.; the Hon. Mr. E. Giles, M.A. (Oxon); and the Hon. Rao Bahadur Achyut Bhaskar Desai.

THE LATE QUEEN-EMPRESS.

His Excellency, in opening the proceedings, said: Before we enter upon the consideration of the business which calls us together to-day, I am confident that every member of the Council will feel that I am but discharging a plain and obvious duty in expressing on our behalf our deep sorrow at the loss the whole world, and the British Empire in particular, has recently sustained. More or less adequate tributes have been paid in every quarter of the globe to the memory of our late Queen-Empress, and especially members of such a constitutional body as are the gentlemen who have the honour to sit on the Bombay Legislative Council, should be forward to express their grief at the death of one of the most illustrious constitutional monarchs who ever sat upon a throne. Whilst I am far from suggesting that there can ever be such a word as finality in the history of Local Self Government, since the problems of social and municipal life grow yearly more and more complex and diverse, every student of history will acknowledge that under no Sovereign has greater progress been made towards entrusting people with a large measure of control over their own affairs through the medium of their representatives than under our late honoured and beloved Queen Empress, and from the interest and sympathy with which she watched and aided the development of constitutional progress, we must all feel how keenly she would have continued to appreciate and encourage every indication of her subjects' interest in and capacity to promote the welfare of their countrymen by such wise local legislation as that in which we all hope to see the Bombay Legislative Council long continue to play an honourable and conspicuous part.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

INTERPELLATIONS BY THE HONOURABLE MR. SHRIPAD ANANT CHHATRE:

The Hon. Mr. Shripad Anant Chhatre asked:—Are Government aware that, owing to the increase of passenger traffic in the Ferry Steamers that run between Bombay and Goa, no sufficient regard is paid to the comfort and convenience of third class passengers, who are, without distinction of sex and age, so huddled up promiscuously on the deck, that the overcrowding is often a source of much uneasiness to the passengers? Will Government be pleased to take such steps as may be necessary to reduce the misery to which passengers are now being subjected?

His Excellency the President in reply said:—Messrs. Shepherd and Company's steamers plying between Bombay and Goa are subject to the Native Passenger Ships Act. The space to be allowed for each passenger and the number of passengers which may be carried are determined by the provisions of that Act. Due precautions are taken to prevent the carrying of excess passengers, but as long as Messrs. Shepherd and Company abide by the law, interference on the part of Government, in the direction suggested by the honourable member, is impossible.

The Hon. Mr. Chhattre asked:—Will Government be pleased to place on the Council Table a statement showing the number of licenses under the Arms Act, in force, newly granted, renewed, cancelled and suspended in each of the five years from 1896 to 1900, both inclusive, in the Ratnagiri District, and the number of arms confiscated in those years?

Sir Charles in reply said:—Full details are not at present available, but the subject is receiving attention and a reply will be given subsequently to the honourable members question.

The Hon. Mr. Chhattre asked:—Considering the number and poverty of the Mahars in the Ratnagiri and Kolaba Districts, will Government be pleased to reserve for that class alone a sufficiently large portion of subordinate appointments in the Forest, Police, Customs and other Departments, where it may not be objectionable to employ them

The Hon. Mr. Monteath in reply said:—Government cannot promise to reserve appointments in any branch of the Public Service for any caste or class on account of its poverty. But the desirability of giving Mahars their due share of posts which they are qualified to fill is fully recognized.

The Hon. Mr. Chhattre said:—Will Government be pleased to state if it is true that the charges of disinfection of houses in the village of Kholapur in the Karjat Taluka of the Kolaba District during the epidemic of plague that broke out there in 1899 and in 1900 were recovered by the Mahalkari from the villagers by resorting to various measures of recovery, while similar charges in the other villages of the said districts similarly affected were borne by the Local Boards? Will Government be pleased to order a refund of the charges recovered? Will Government be pleased to state if one Trimbak Narayen Sathe of the said village has been refused the details of the disinfection charges recovered from him?

The Hon. Mr. Monteath in reply said:—Under the orders of the Government of India charges on account of disinfection of houses are recoverable from Local Bodies. Inquiry is being made regarding the charges in the case of Kholapur. But there was no epidemic of plague in Kholapur in 1899-1900, the total number of cases and deaths which occurred there from January 1899 to December 1900 being 5 and 4, reepectively

The Hon. Mr. Chhattre asked:—Will Government be pleased to state if they will be kind enough to grant remissions and suspensions of assessment to the cultivators of the Athni Taluka, Belgaum District, on account of the failure of crops this year and during the past three years?

The Hon. Mr. Monteath in reply said:—The grant of suspensions and remissions of revenue in the Athni Taluka will be governed by the general orders on the subject published.

The Hon. Mr. Chhattre asked:—Will Government be pleased to state if there is famine this year in any part of the Belgaum, Dharwar and Bijapur Districts? If there is, will Government be pleased to state what measures of relief have been started by Government for the alleviation of the distress of the people

The Hon. Mr. Monteath in reply said:—Parts of Athni, Gokak and Parasgad Talukas and Murgod Mahal of the Belgaum District are likely to be affected by famine. Continuation of relief measures will probably be necessary in about 3-5ths of the Bijapur District. In Dharwar portions of Navalgund, Hubli, Kalghatgi and Bankapur Talukas have not fared well, but in view of the reported estimate of outturn of crops, Government do not at present anticipate that there will be any need for relief in this district. Relief measures are at present carried on only in one out of the three districts named above, viz., Bijapur. According the latest returns there are a daily average of 5,297 relief workers with 766 dependants; there are open 17 poor-houses relieving a daily average of 1,193 persons; and gratuitous village relief is given in 709 villages to 1,944 persons daily. Test works have been started in the affected parts of Belgaum to gauge the existence of distress and the Collector of that district has been authorized to institute the grant of gratuitous relief when he considers it necessary to do so. Similar measures will be undertaken in Dharwar if the necessity for them is established. Large grants for takavi and the improvement of water-supply have lately been sanctioned for all the three districts.

The Hon. Mr. Chhattre asked:—Will Government be pleased to state if they will be kind enough to reduce the grazing fees that are in force now?

The Hon. Mr. Monteath in reply said:—The grazing fees have been recently resettled after exhaustive examination of their suitability and are exceedingly low. Government cannot undertake to reduce them. As the honourable member is, no doubt, aware, in districts affected by scarcity grazing fees are generally foregone during the continuance of the calamity.

The Hon. Mr. Chhattre asked:—Will Government be pleased to state if it is true that the Collector of Belgaum has issued circulars to his subordinate officers for withholding from the public information regarding famine?

The Hon. Mr. Monteath in reply said:—The Collector of Belgaum issued a circular in May 1900, directing village officers not to reply to inquiries which were made from them by means of post cards and otherwise on matters connected with famine, and which were calculated to elicit information of which the village accountants became possessed in their official capacity and which they were not justified in communicating without the knowledge and consent of superior authority.

The Hon. Mr. Chhatre asked:—Will Government be pleased to state how many of the Honorary Magistrates in the Presidency have gone through a course of some legal training? (a) In appointing such Magistrates hereafter, will Government be pleased to make a rule that they must pass some test of rudimentary Law and Procedure? (b) Will Government be pleased to state if they wil see that Political officers and their subordinates, who have to exercise civil and criminal powers in the States of the minor Sardars of the Deccan administered by the Political Agents, pass a similar test?

Sir Charles Ollivant in reply said:—Government are unable without disproportionate labour to state how many Honorary Magistrates in the Presidency have gone through a course of legal training. They are satisfied with the average work performed by such Magistrates and see no reason for any modification of the present mode of selection either for those officers or for the posts alluded to in the third portion of the honourable member's question.

QUESTIONS BY THE HONOURABLE MR. BOMANJEE DINSHAW PETIT.

The Hon. Mr. Bomanjee Dinshaw Petit asked:—Is the Government aware of the serious and increasing deterioration in the staple of Indian Cotton caused by sowing the seeds of short-staple varieties with those of long-staple varieties in districts which have been hitherto well noted for long-staple varieties only? Is the Government aware of the detriment caused by such sowing to the export trade and to the Indian spinning and weaving concerns?—Will the Government be pleased to adopt such measures as it may deem expedient for the prevention of the continuation of such fraudulent sowings?—Will the Government consider the advisability of importing varieties of seeds of the best American long-staple varieties of cotton for distribution on easy terms to the cultivators in order to improve staples?

The Hon. Mr. Monteath in reply said:—Government have been for some years aware that the superior and long-staple varieties of cotton were being replaced by varieties of short-staple in districts which used to produce more or less exclusively the long-staple varieties, and that long and short-staple varieties are sometimes grown together. But it has been represented by the leading Associations interested in the trade that the principal reason for the change was that the grower found that the short-staple variety or a mixture of long and short-staple varieties was the more profitable owing to the demand for it in Indian Mills and on the Continent of Europe. Until the demand for the inferior varieties so diminishes as to render the growth of them less profitable to the cultivator it is doubtful whether any measures which Government could take would be effectual in preventing the sowing of the short-staple variety, and Government cannot admit that the sowings to which the honourable member refers are fradulent or such as it would be justifiable to prohibit. The result of experiments in introducing exotic varieties into the country is not sufficiently encouraging to justify Government in existing circumstances in importing American cotton as proposed. Should a demand arise for the long-staple varieties on terms profitable to the cultivator, Government will readily give all legitimate assistance to him to procure the seed of these varieties.

QUESTIONS BY THE CHIEF OF ICHALKARANJI.

The Hon. Meherban Narayanrao Govind alias Baba Saheb, Chief of Ichalkaranji, asked:—Is it a fact that Government propose to introduce a Bill to amend Bombay Act V of 1879 (the Land Revenue Code)? If so, about what time is the Bill likely to be introduced?

The Hon. Mr. Monteath in reply said:—The first part of the question is answered in the affirmative. It is hoped that the Bill will be introduced at the Poona Session of the Council.

The Chief of Ichalkaranji asked:—Is it a fact that Gopal Narayen Tambavekar and others, "kadim hakdars" in Bahe, Shirgaon and other villages in the Valva Taluka of the Satara District, have not been paid their "nemnuks" since the year 1897-1898, that is, since the passing of Government Resolution No. 4108, dated 3rd June 1897? Is it also a fact that these "nemnuks" have not been received into the Taluka treasury?

His Excellency the President in reply:—A portion of the Hebli Saranjam was attached in March 1899. It has not been ascertained whether this portion was under attachment previously. Only one request for maintenance pending the settlement of the succession has been received by Government on behalf of the widow of Govindrao, son of Pandurangrao, and provision has accordingly been made for her. Enquiries are being made as to the claims of other members of the family to receive allowances.

QUESTIONS BY THE HONOURABLE MR. GOPAL KRISHNA GOKHALE.

The Hon. Mr. Gokhale asked:—(a) Are Government aware that the Income Tax assessment in Taluka Nevasa, District Ahmednagar, stood at Rs. 5,083 for the year 1899-1900 and that it was suddenly raised by the Acting Mamlatdar to over Rs. 8,300 for the year 1900-1901 (b) Is it true that among the persons taxed for the first time by the Mamlatdar there were several "bona fide" agriculturists, a few petty village carpenters and oilmen and about ten persons who had been labourers on Famine Relief Works during last famine.

(c) Is it true that the new assessment was appealed against by nearly four-fifths of the assesses and that the officer hearing appeals has already remitted or reduced the tax in several instances? Will Government state what is the total amount of the reduction thus directed to be made in the assessment fixed by the Mamlatdar? (d) Will Government be pleased to make an inquiry into the matter, and if satisfied that the Mamlatdar's zeal has caused needless hardship to the people, will they be pleased to issue orders which will, in future, prevent such excess of zeal on the part of subordinate officers?

The Hon. Mr. in Monteath reply said:—It is true that the Income Tax assesment of the Nevasa Taluka stood at Rs. 5,083 for the year 1899-1900, and that the original demand for the year 1900-1901 was fixed at Rs. 8,331. The Collector of Ahmednagar has been called upon for a report upon the other matters mentioned in the question.

The Hon. Mr. Gokhale asked:—Will Government be pleased to state—(*a*) What districts and talukas are suffering, or are expected to suffer, from famine in an acute form during the current year? (b) To what extent are the areas and outturn under kharif and rabi harvests estimated to fall below the normal? (c) What is the total amount of land revenue due under the first instalment in each one of these talukas? What amount out of this has been already colleected and how much has been ordered to be suspended or remitted? (*f*) What opinions, if any, have been expressed by district officers and by the medical advisers of Government on the sufficiency or otherwise of the reduced minimum wage adopted during last famine to maintain the recipient in a condition of normal health? Will Government be pleased to place a summary of these opinions on the Table

The Hon. Mr. Monteath in reply said:—Information regarding the total amount of land revenue due under the first instalment and of the amount already collected in each of the talukas severely affected or likely to be severely affected during the current year has been called for, it has not yet been received. The amount estimated to be suspended or remitted of this years land revenue in the affected districts is shown below:—Khandesh Rs. 16,67,000 Nasik 4,00,000, Ahmednagar 9,00,000 Poona 4,50,000 Sholapur 5,08,000, Satara 6,50,000 Bijapur 7,00,000 Belguum 173,000 Total 54,40,000

The estimates for Gujarat have not yet been received.

Three Resolutions with accompaniments showing the opinions of Government and of district and medical officers as to the effect of the application of the penal wage are placed on the Table. It is to be observed, however, that Government have never expressed the view that the reduced minimum wage is by itself sufficient to maintain the recipient in a condition of normal health, or asked for opinion on that point. That wage has been prescribed as a penal wage and no effort has been spared to restrict its application to the wilfully idle so as to induce them to work if they are in need of relief or to go away if they are not.

The Hon. Mr. Gokhale asked:—(a) Will Government be pleased to furnish a list of the talukas in the Central Division in which revision settlements will be put off for three years under the recent orders of Government in view of the continuance of famine conditions?

The Hon. Mr. Monteath in reply said: A list of the talukas is given:—Talukas of Chandor, Niphad, Nasik, Madha, Sholapur, Barsi, Sholapur, Karmala, Bhimthadi, Sirur, Purandhar, Haveli, and Poona.

QUESTIONS BY THE HONOURABLE MR. PAREKH.

The Hon. Mr. Gokuldas Kahandas Parekh asked:—Will Government be pleased to state (a) whether or not the term of the 30 yearr survey settlement of the Orpad Taluka in the Surat Collectorate expired at the close of 1898-1899? (b) Whether at the last revision survey reduction of assessment was made with respect to a large area of the taluka (c) Whether the ryots were given the benefit of these reductions in the year 1899-1900 (d) Whether in the ease of holdings of which assessment has been reduced and State demand for 1899-1900 was recovered according to the original and not aacording to the revision survey rates they will be pleased to direct return of the difference between such rates!

The Hon. Mr. Monteath in reply said:—The revised settlement was introduced at the close of the year 1899-1900, by which time the revenue due according to the original settlement had in most cases been levied, but Government have decided that it is desirable to give the occupants the benefit of reduction for that year, and this will be done by deduction from the revenue due in the current year.

The Honorable Rao Bahadur Achyut Bhaskar Desai asked:—Will Government kindly say whether there is any truth in the statement made in the Natives Presr that the Directors of Public Instruction has issued a Circular prohibiting officers of the Education Department from standing as candidates for Municipal elections?

His Excellency the President in reply said:—The Circular, which was issued in 1898, is laid on the

Council Table. The circumstances which led to its issue are stated therein. It will be seen that the Circular is not prohibitive but merely provides that educational officers who seek election on a Municipal Board must obtain permission beforehand.

BOMBAY SALT ACT AMENDMENT.

The Hon. Mr. Monteath in moving the first reading of a Bill to amend the Bombay Salt Act, 1890, said: The purpose of this short Bill of which I have the honour to propose the first reading is, perhaps sufficiently explained in the statement of Objects and Reasons. It is to remedy one of those flaws which from time to time are discovered by legal ingenuity. The Indian Salt Act, some of the provisions of which are in force in this Presidency, only provides that the importation of salt without payment of duty be looked upon as an offence and it has hitherto been supposed that salt imported or smuggled from a foreign country without payment of duty, or transported, or had in possession in contravention of that Act which is an Act relating to the revenue and comes under the head of contraband salt as defined in the Bombay Salt Act. But we are informed that "transported" does not mean "imported" and that although the importation of salt from foreign territory without payment of duty is in contravention of the Indian Salt Act, the possession of salt so imported is not. We propose to amend the definition of "Contrabad Salt" so as to make it to cover Salt imported from a foreign country without the payment of duty. Most people, I think, would suppose this is more or less the meaning of the term. The addition to the definition will, however, cover Salt imported by sea. That also is desirable, although smuggling by sea can now be pretty effectually prevented under the Customs Law. We could effect the object we have in view by extending to the Bombay Presidency the provisions of the Indian Salt Act which are not of a general nature, but that would involve the entire alteration of our machinery, as regards the various officers who control the administration of the Salt Revenue. I think the honourable members will see we are not in any way extending the intention of the law and that it is absolutely necessary for the protection of the revenue that we should adopt one of the two alternatives I mentioned. We propose adopting the simpler. I cannot suppose that a measure of this kind will elicit, any objection therefore, without further remarks I propose the first reading of the Bill.

The first reading of the Bell was carried.

Mr. Monteath: I would now ask Your Excellency to suspend the standing orders so as to allow the Bill which I am sure the Council will recognise as one of great urgency to proceed.

The standing orders were accordingly suspended and the second and subsequently the third reading of the Bill were carried and the Bill Was passed.

BOMBAY ABKARI AMENDMENT ACT.

The Hon. Mr. Monteath in bringing forward a bill to amend the Bombay Abkari Act, 1878, said: The honourable members of this Council are aware that some years ago a Commission was appointed to investigate the cultivation of the hemp plant, the preparation of drugs from it, the trade in them, the effect of the consumption of those drugs on the moral and physical conditions of the people and the desirability of prohibiting their manufacture and sale.

There prevailed at that time a somewhat exaggerated idea of the deleterious effects of the drugs and in particular it was supposed that a large proportion of the insanity in this country was due to the consumption of them. There were both in England and here advocates of total prohibition and indeed even after the evidence was taken two of the native members of the Commission were of opinion that the sale of "Ganja" and "Chadas" should not be allowed but on the other hand that "Bhang", should not even be taxed. The other members of the Commission, the very large majority, came to the clear conclusion that while the excessive consumption of these drugs, [especially the smoking of "Ganja" and "Chadas," is no doubt harmful, their moderate consumption does little or no injury, at least in many cases. "Bhang" forms the principal ingredient of a drink which is often found, I believe refreshing and stimulating and is used on various festive and religious occasions. I may perhaps explain that "Ganja" is made from the flowers of the female plant. "Bhang" is made from the leaves of the male plant, while "Chadas" is the juice. In this Presidency the refuse of "ganja" is generally called "Bhang" but in one or two villages in Sind and occasionally in Surat the plant is grown with precautions against fertilisation for the production of "Bhang" proper. "Chadas" is not made at all in this Presidency, but some is imported for consumption in Bombay and a little is imported for consumption in Ahmedabad. I believe that the Commission effectively laid the ghost of prohibition. So far as I am aware that measure has not again been urged, since the report was published, and as I do not anticipate that it will be advocated here I will not use any arguments against it. Briefly the conclusion to which the Commission came is that these intoxicating drugs stand on the same footing as intoxicating liquor. They are capable of abuse, but there is also a legitimate use for them. At the same time they are in their most innocent form a luxury and therefore a most suitable subject for taxation. Although it would be unjustifiable to prohibit their consumption it is of distinctive benefit to the community to discourage a large consumption of them and this end will be attained by putting on them as high a duty as can be levied without giving an irresistible stimulus to illicit production or illicit importation. That is the policy we adopt in regard to intoxicating liquor, and I have no doubt that the honourable members of this Council approve of it although it is sometimes misrepresented, some people not being able to comprehend that an increase of revenue results from the checking of illicit consumption and does not prove that any encouragement is given to drinking. Under the existing law a very low duty is levied on the import, export and transport of these drugs and a duty should be levied on their manufacture, while our main revenue is derived from licenses, to sell which are given to those people who offer the highest prices for the privilege. We don't purpose to abandon the practice of giving these licenses to the highest bidders, but we propose that they generally should be given for separate shops instead of for large tracts, as is the practice now. But for the purpose of imposing a quantitative duty upon the production it is necessary that we should have power to effectively control the growth of the plant and the manufacture of the drugs and for this purpose legislation is needed. We only propose to exercise complete supervison and control over the cultivation and, indeed, in that respect there will be little more interference than is permissible under the present law, for the cultivator cannot dispose of his produce without a permit. The only effect will be that we shall secure that object more effectually. The establishment of warehouses in which the cultivators will be able to deposit their produce without payment will relieve them of all inconvenience. These ware-houses will also be of great service to persons who are believed to deal in the drugs. If they have to go outside the presidency for the supplies they need, they will be able to bring them to these warehouses and the duty will not be levied until the drugs are removed for consumtion and in this way we shall get in this Presidency the duty on all the drugs consumed within it although some of them may not be produced here It is true we take power to impose also export duty, and similar power has been taken in other provinces, but it is not proposed to exercise that power in the case of the drugs which are transported from one part of British India to another. We do not, however, propose to forego the duty on the drugs we export to foreign territory, except where agreement for the administration of this part of the revenue may be made with Native States. We consider that in case of an article of this kind the export duty is a perfectly legitimate source of revenue. I hope this explanation will show honourable members the reasons for the several amendments in the Abkari Act which we propose. They are generally, as will be seen, designed to put these intoxicating drugs on the same footing as alcohol and for the reasons I have given I think this will be admitted to be a very proper object, but necessarily much is left to be done by rules and executive orders. But in regard to that also the principles which apply in regard to alcohol will be followed as far as possible. I have only to add a word of explanation of the delay which has occured in introducing this Bill. Much time was necessarily spent in discussing the report of the Commission and the best method of giving effect to such of its recommendations as were accepted. Further time was occupied in getting the Bill into shape and obtaining sanction for the introduction of it. Some of the honourable members present will recollect that the Bill was put down for first reading at the beginning of 1899. But then proposals for amending the Abkari Act for other purposes were made and at that time it was a convenient course to deal with all the proposals made for the amendment of the Act. But Abkhari is found to be a regular hydra. No sooner has one head been disposed of than another presents itself and we eventually came to the conclusion it would be best to deal separately with the proposals made regarding the hemp drugs. And in due course to undertake a general revision of the Abkari Act which, however, continues to be fairly effective for the administration of the revenue from intoxicating liquors In the meantime we have got rather behind the rest of India in the taking of measures for the control of these intoxicating drugs and if the Council unanimously approve of the Bill, as I hope they will, we should like to pass it into law as soon now as possible. I beg to propose the first reading of the Bill.

The first reading of the Bill was carried without discussion.

The Hon. Mr. Monteath: Although the bill has hung a long time and it is desirable for the reasons I have stated that it should be passed into force as soon as possible, still it must be recognised as a bill of some importance and therefore I propose that it be referred to, elect Committee of the Council consisting of the Hon. Mr. Parekh the Hon. Ibrahim Rahimtula, and the Hon. Mr. S. M. Moses, with the request that they will report within two weeks.

The motion was unamously carried.

KARACHI PORT TRUST ACT.

Sir Chas. Ollivant: I apprehend there will be no difference of opinion as to the first reading of this Bill. There must be several members of the council who were on the council in 1893, when a bill to amend the Karachi Port Trust Act was brought forward, and who are aware than that Bill passed through a Select Committee and was on the point of being brought before the council for the second reading when it was found that certain other conditions were desired by local bodies in Karachi, and, secondly, that there were various other provisions being contemplated for amending other local acts, such as the Bombay Port Trust Act, and the Bombay City Municipal Act, which it was thought desirable to incorporate in the Karachi Port Trust Amendment Act. And as it was considered undesirable that there again should be amending Acts, by common consent the bill was postponed and formally withdrawn. It is on that account that I now bring this measure before this council. I have no intention either on this or on any other occasion of merely repeating here what is said in the Statement of Objects and Reasons, but if Hon. members will do me the favour of referring to the Statement of Objects and Reasons which is now before them, I think I can embody several clauses together so that the object of this measure may be readily understood. I will ask you to turn to the second paragraph of the Statement of Objects and Reasons. In that you will see there are 18 sub-paragraphs, and I desire to point out that sub-paras 2, 8, 9, 11, 13, 17 and 18 merely reproduces the proposals that were accepted in the Select Committee on the previous occasion. There is in this I think no difference of opinion. Further, that sub paras 3, 4, 6, 10, 12, 14, and 15 merely embody provisions which have since been passed into law either in the Bombay Port Trust Act or the Bombay Municipal Act. There remain sub paras 1, 5 and 7 and of those paragraph I deals with the subject which was very carefully considered on a previous occasion but as to which there was some difference of opinion. I believe that the clause as now presented to you embodies the opinion which was the result of the Select Cammittee's deliberations or, at least, was the subject of an amendment made, I believe, in the name of the Hon. Mr. Mehta at this Council... You will see that this has the effect of giving the Chamber of Commerce a larger representation without diminishing the representation of the local Municipality, As to sub para 5, which I look up personally as one of the most debatable amendments of the Bill, you will see that it is proposed to give the Executive Engineer the power of entering into contracts up to Rs. 1,000, and I particularly mention that because in this respect the Bill does not follow on the lines of the Bombay Post Trust Act, but in Bombay the Chairman is always Resident and therefore the difficulty does not arise. From my own association with Karachi I know that the question of Chairmanship and the question of discretion in his Executive capacity has for sometime been a subject of discussion and have no hesitation in saying that I do not believe any person considering the peculiar circumstances of Karachi can be so appropriate as Chairman of the Port Trust as the Collector of Karachi. But at the same time I fully enter into the difficulties which merchants may experience owing to the Chairman in his executive capacity being away from Karachi, and therefore, it occurred to me in Karachi, and it is my personal opinion, that perhaps the best way for getting rid of these difficulties would be by having a member of the Board in the position of Managing Director to whom the executive functions of the Chairman can be delegated, such a Managing Director, for instance, as we have found on the Board of Directors of the G. I. P. Railway in England. But until such an officer exists, I think it is absolutely necessary that there should be somebody, on the spot to enter into contracts without delay, and therefore it is proposed that the Executive Engineer should have this power. The details of this question can be no doubt considered in Select Committee. The only remaining matter of importance, and it is one of the chief reasons for the Bill on the previous occasion being postponed, is the necessity of providing in the Act for the question of Municipal Assessment and you will find that in principle the Act follows the provisions which have been adopted as to settling the rateability of Port Trust property in Bombay. With these remarks I formally move the first reading of this Bill.

The Hon. Mr. Petit said:—With regard to the disqualifications for the office of trustee, I would delete or modify the sub-clause that there should be some limit fixed for the area over which the proposed boats and vessels should ply for the purpose of saving life and property. There are one or two matters which will need the attention of the Select Committee among which I may mention the proposal to confer on the Port Engineer the power to enter into contracts. With these exceptions the Bill has my approval.

The Hon. Mr. D Mac Iver said: Your Excellency I contemplate putting forward an amendment to Section 7, which affects the elective rights of the Chamber of Commerce—that instead of electing three members as provided for in the amended Bill, the elective representation should be increased to four. I shall also have a further amendment to the provison clause of section 83 of the original Act, but upon which at the present moment I am not prepared to speak, but shall have an opportunity to do so hereafter.

The Bill was then read a first time.

Sir Charles Olivant said: In moving the appointment of the following members of council as the Select Committee, I would suggest the instruction that the Select Committee should report during the present session of the Council. I do not wish to press it if there is any objection on the part of those who represent Karachi, but my object in making the suggestion is that we have them present and probably if we gave a longer period we should not be in any better position. The Committee I propose is as follows:—The Hon. Mr. Tate, the Hon. Mr. Bomanjee Petit, the Hon. Mr. Batty, the Hon. Mr. Greaves, the Hon. Mr. Mc. Ivor,

The motion was adopted.

AMENDMENT OF THE BOMBAY PORT TRUST ACT.

Sir Charles Ollivant moved the second reading of a Bill to further amend the Bombay Port Trust Act 1879:—He said:—As on the first reading I said all that I had to say on the subject and the Council has now everything before it. I content myself with proposing the second reading of the Bill.

The Hon. Mr. Moses in moving the amendmen said:—Your Excellency, when the question of contributing to the plague expenditure of the Municipality came before the Trustees of the Port, I had an opportunity of hearing the discussion which then took place and I can say that it was in no spirit of niggardliness that the Trustees declined to render assistance. Their reason for so doing was that the appropriation of harbour revenue to such purposes was not only illegal but contrary to the principles laid down for the good management of a Port. The Trustees have stated their views to Government at some length and unless their arguments can be proved to be unsound, the present proposal to enforce the payment of a contribution from them seems to me objectionable. It implies that, whenever the Municipal revenue may need assistance, the harbour revenues may be drawn upon for the relief of the rate-payers. It is not so much the amount of the tax to which the Commercial Community would object, although the imposition of an annual recurrent tax, which may be indefinitely increased as the trust expands, is in itself objectionable, as the introduction of what may be termed the thin end of a wedge in a policy, which from the experience of large ports in Britain has been long since condemned as unfair to commerce. The rebate was fixed by Government at 10 per cent. after a careful enamination of the relative positions of the Municipality and the Port Trust. It was an acknowledgment of the fact that the Port Trust, as the Trustees have said, "is a public body whose operations are beneficial to the City beyond those of a private owner." Government have admitted this distinction between the Trust and a private owner. The question is whether the rebate of 10 per cent. is more than the Trustees may justly claim. The payment of the taxes on the Port Trust properties in one sum is admittedly a large saving to the Municipality as compared with the trouble and cost of collection from private owners. The saving, when the question was discussed in the Council in 1888, was admitted to be considerable, and taking it to be 5per cent.,can the remaining 5 per cent be considered as an excessive allowance made to the Trust on account of the public usefulness of its works? Some of them, as for instance the provision of free landing places for passengers, such as the Ballard Pier which cost about Rs. four lakhs, are unremunerative. Government evidently did not think so when 10 per cent. was fixed and I maintain that no changes have since occurred which justify any reduction. On the contrary the value of the ownership of an important part of the City by the Trust is brought into stronger prominence when, as at present, the improvement of other parts has to be taken in hand. To the cost of these improvements and of the plague operations the Trustees contribute in the same proportion as private owners and local industries and notwithstanding that the latter derive more benefit from the Municipal and City Trust expenditure, it is now proposed that the Port Trust should not only bear the same enhancement of taxes as they do but should also by the reduction of the rebate be practically made to pay a further and special tax. The Trustees, it must be pointed out, have

NOT A FREE HAND

in respect to taxes that they may levy on the trade of the port. The margin of profit and more especially in the exports of the products of India have been forced down by competition with the markets of other parts of the world and a very small addition to the local charges may check trade. In support of my contention I will, with your Lordship's permission, quote from the speech recently delivered by H. E. the Viceroy at Karachi on the subject of terminal charges:—His Lordship said, "That the terminal charges are transit dues no one denies; they are indefensible in principle, and they ought to be abolished. If allowed in one case it sets a most alluring but "pernicious" example to others. Whenever Municipal burdens are heavy and the means of relieving them sparse, there the Municipal conscience would have been unequal to resisting the temptation, and from lack of courage to interfere with a false step at the beginning we should have been committed to a course of unsound and mischievous finance." It is quite evident that his Lordship is opposed to trade being hampered by irregular taxation and he is a staunch supporter of the principles of free trade. I therefore contend that it would be highly impolitic to take any step which might force our Port Trustees to raise their dues to the detriment of Commerce. The diversion of the harbour revenues to other purposes moreover retards the execution of works required to cheapen the methods of dealing with the trade and the provision of accommodation for expansion, and the trade expects that the Trust will not curtail its resources. The statement of objects and reasons of the proposed Bill would seem to convey the impression that the Trust has been very liberally treated in the matter of assessment for the Municipal General Tax. The fact is that except as to the rebate, the properties of the Trust are assessed on the ordinary principles of rating and the quinquennial assessments having for the most part been made in years when bounteous harvests and good trade resulted in large surpluses to the Trust. The Municipality has in the past had the best of the bargain and will have the same good fortune as regards the fourth settlement which will be based on the surplus year of 1898-99. I admit that the visitation of Plague has involved the Municipality in extraordinary expenditure. It has almost exhausted its cash balance. Of course this is a very regrettable fact, but the Municipality is not in a singular position in this respect for the Port Trust, and, I may say every merchant in Bombay has been placed in the same predicament, for who can estimate the heavy losses sustained by those people, both directly and indirectly, owing to the prevalence of such a terrible epidemic as the Plague? The Port Trustees apart from losing a great portion of their Revenue have practically relieved the Municipality of the care of the employe's of the Trust and Dock labourers. They have maintained their own Plague Hospitals and Camps; opened a dispensary and instituted a system for the supply of medical aid and have since the first outbreak erected a large permanent block of buildings at a cost of 2 lakhs of rupees, where nearly 1,000 of their labourers and families who formerly lived under the most insanitary conditions in the City, are now comfortably lodged. In addition to this, the Trustees have to share with the Government the cost of inspection of passengers, ships, crews, &c., as required by the Venice Convention; and this is done with the view of facilitating the export trade and passage of travellers, &c., through Bombay which by its natural geographical position is acknowledged to be the gate of India. Such being the case, I maintain that

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by their endeavours to keep Bombay in as sanitary a condition as possible under such trying and almost unprecedented circumstances. I therefore think it is but fair that the Imperial Government should bear the whole of the plague expenditure and thus relieve our Municipality from its present embarassment, and obviate the necessity of the introduction of the Bill under discussion by making what I consider to be an unfair charge in regard to the Port Trust Contributions. Of course the assistance which the Imperial Government might be pleased to accord, would only be of a temporary nature, for we all hope that this plague epidemic will lose its virulence as time goes on, and soon will disappear from our midst. I am aware that this Council is vested with full powers to make any alteration in the Act to suit the requirements of the Municipality, still, I think, we should at the same time hold the scale evenly between the two Public bodies, and it is our bounden duty to see that no undue pressure is placed upon one or the other. I regret very much having to dissent from the majority of the members of the Select Committee. I might mention that I have an equal share in the well being of the Municipality and Port Trust, still I honestly say that I fail to see the necessity or justice of the proposed changes. However, since I find the feeling of this Council is to pass this Bill, I venture to suggest by way of compromise which I trust will meet with your approval, viz:—to limit the operation of the amended clauses to 5 years from the 1st April 1900; so that we might see what the next 5 years may bring forth. I sincerely trust that we may be blessed with prosperity so that our Municipality will no longer be so seriously burdened as it is now and thus enable it to revert to the existing system of allowing 10 per cent. rebate to the Port Trust. A system which was arrived at, after careful deliberation by our Government and has worked satisfactorily so far. It would be in my humble opinion a great pity to set it aside and disturb the relations at present existing between the Port Trust and the Municipality, I therefore with your Excellency's permission beg to propose the following amendment to the Bill IV of 1900:—(1) In Section 2 line (1), for the word "In" substitute the word "To." (2) Delete all the words from "for" to "Nineteen" "twentieths" in lines 4 to 6 of section 2 and substitute therefor the following proviso, "Provided that the sum payable annually under this clause shall be nineteen-twentieths for five years beginning from the 1st April 1900 to the 31st March 1905."

The Hon. Mr. Greaves said:—One of the object and reasons given for the proposed amendment now before this Council is that: "Government consider that the rebate (10 per cent) is excessive." This 10 per cent. rebate was fixed by Government in 1883 and in their resolution they said: "That the Legislature intended the Port Trust as a great Public Institution, which has always done much and will do more towards promoting the welfare of the city of Bombay, should be treated with some favor and consideration in Municipal duties." I contend that the rebate was allowed not only because of the saving which the Municipality makes by collecting the tax in a large sum, but because of the public duties which the Port Trust performs. Therefore it should not be reduced without it being shown that the Port Trust duties to the Public have been modified or that the duties of the Municipality to the Port Trust have been proportionately increased. It should be borne in mind that the Municipal revenues have been enormously increased through the enterprise of the Port Trust, in fact, the property on the Apollo Reclamation alone gives a rateable value of about 7 lakhs, so the Port Trust deserve encouragement and ought not to be thwarted with unnecessary taxation. It has been argued that the exporters and importers should pay for the benefit they have derived from the plague measures carried out by the Municipality, but it seems to me that the fact of the Port Trust having paid the increase in the Municipal taxes levied, because of the expense incurred by the plague measures, has been lost sight of and that if the present 10 per cent. rebate be reduced to 5 p.c. the trade of the port will be bearing heavier taxation in connection with the measures taken for the suppression of plague than the manufacturers and property owners who have at the least equally benefitted. I may mention that the Port Trust have not only paid increased Municipal taxes but they have had to subscribe to the plague expenses in various indirect ways, one being the remission of about Rs. 1,85,000 in rent to the Municipality. I, of course, admit that the amount of the reduction which the proposed amendment will entail on the trade is very small and cannot cause any serious effect, but the acceptance of this amendment to my mind means that the Port Trust will be paying for carrying out functions which legitimately belong to the Municipality, a principle which if once admitted will render the trade of port liable to further calls in the future which may interfere with the development of trade, and would not only be serious to the Port Trust but to the Municipality. We must not forget that ere long the Port Trust will be called upon to provide large sums of money to carry out not only their railway scheme but to build a new wet dock. It in therefore, important that they be allowed to husband their resources, to meet these undertakings. This proposed amendment is apparently the outcome of a requisition made by the Municipality for the Port Trust to pay a portion of the plague expenses which the Port Trust were debarred from meeting under the condition of their Act. The requisition which I refer to I think must have emanated from a fear that the Municipality's debts had become larger than it could provide for, but it is now apparent that such is not the case and the Municipality is now able to reduce its taxes as there is now no necessity to reduce the rebate allowed to the Port Trust.

The Hon. Mr Ibrahim Rahimtoola remarked that the Hon. Mr. Moses had failed to prove his case for maintaining the rebate of 10 per cent. of the Municipal taxation. Mr. Moses had suggested a compromise, but he (the speaker) should like to know on what grounds he suggested the compromise. Did Mr Moses admit the liability of the Port Trustees to contribute to the plague expenditure or did he propose that the Municipality was entitled to nothing. If he acknowledged the principle that a contribution from the Port Trustees was due to the Municipality then he (the speaker) should like to know the basis on which he fixed the contribution. Mr. Moses stated that if the present Bill was carried and became law it would be a great injustice to the Port Trustees. The question, as it occurred to him, was one to be viewed from the standpoint of justice. Did the Government propose to reduce the rebate of 10 per cent. to 5 per cent. on the ground of plague contribution, or was it merely an act of justice,—he should call it tardy justice,—towards the Bombay Municipality to which it was entitled? While introducing the Bill the Hon. Sir Charles Ollivant had in pointing out the reason why the Government had in the first instance fixed the rebate at 10 per cent. stated that it was done as a matter of favour in consideration of the Port Trust being in its infancy. The harbour trusts in England paid the full Municipal rates and taxes, and he saw no reason why Bombay Municipality should not have the same advantage. When the plague first broke out in Bombay there was a great panic in Europe, and in order to prevent the spread of the epidemic on the Continent the Bombay Government made a lavish use of Municipal money for plague measures. Had it not been for this quarantine would have been imposed in all European ports against exports from India. And what would then have been the condition of trade and commerce of Bombay, and especially the financial condition of the Port Trust! In view of the fact that the Port Trust, as a corporate body, had considerably benefitted by the plague measures, Mr. Ibrahim submitted, they should contribute towards the expenditure incurred in that behalf. The Port Trust was at present in a prosperous and flourishing condition and could well afford to share the expenditure.

The Hon. Mr. Mehta referred to the observations of the Hon. Mr. Greaves and the Hon. Mr. Moses as to the necessity of not hampering the trade and commerce of Bombay, sentiments with which he entirely concurred. In the prosperity of the trade and prosperity of Bombay the welfare of the city was bound up and it was to maintain the foreign trade of Bombay and keep its ports open to Continental nations that unusual expenditure was necessitated by the visitation of plague. This expense should be borne by three bodies—Government, the Municipality and the Port Trust. It was not necessary to deal with the duty of Government. The Municipality bears the larger share, but if the portion of the expenditure was incurred in the interest of the trade and commerce of Bombay surely it was only right that that body for which it was undertaken should contribute towards it. It was well known that this was the reason for this lavish expenditure, whether it was effective or not did not matter, as long as it was shown to foreign Governments that Bombay was spending large sums of money to prevent plague from entering European ports. If that expenditure had not been incurred, foreign ports would have been closed to Bombay, and also perhaps the ports of the whole world. And then what would have been the state of the Port Trust? The Hon. Mr. Hughes, at the time of the introduction of the Bombay Improvement Trust Act, urged that it was necessary to restore the confidence of foreign traders. He agreed that it was quite right to expend money in order to assure foreign nations that Bombay was leaving nothing undone to prevent the spread of plague, but as it was expended in the interests of trade and commerce, on the prosperity of which the progress of the Port Trust depended, he did not think it was right that the Port Trust should not be asked to defray a portion of the expenditure. He thought Government would have been quite justified in introducing a bill making the Port Trust liable to pay a large portion of that expenditure, but Government had not come forward. All that Government had done was to reconsider their position in regard to the Port Trust which they adopted in 1888 as only a rough and ready way of settling a difficult question. It was argued that the Port Trust paid rates and taxes upon the assessment of their properties, but that assessment was arrived at in a different way to that of the ordinary assessment. It was left to the arbitration of Government and Government had shown the greatest consideration to the interests of the Port Trust in the mode adopted in estimating that assessable value. Moreover they had been allowed a rebate of 10 per cent, and at the time that amount was fixed he (the speaker) pointed out that it was only on the ground of collection that a rebate could be made. As the Trust owned large properties there was a saving in collection to the extent of 3 per cent, and in 1888 he suggested that the rebate should be generously fixed at 5 per cent. In that year no principle was established to preclude the reconsideration of the subject. The Municipality had always treated the Port Trust with leniency, and if they enforced their strict rights they could levy taxes on the water in harbour in addition to other property, but they did not want to hamper the trade or shipping, in any way. While they had treated the Port Trust with leniency and consideration, he did not think that the Trust were entitled to participate in all the benefits arising from expenditure on plague preventive measures without paying their due proportion, and he regretted that Government had not seen their way clear to compel the Port Trust to bear their share of the expenses.

Sir Charles Ollivant in replying on the debate said. The honourable members who have loyally championed the supposed claim of the Port Trust base their protest upon four grounds. The first is that they appeal to the sympathy of Government and that I need hardly say that they have it to the fullest extent. I ask them not to forget that this Government resisted considerable pressure when they were asked to legislate for a direct Subvention from Port Trust Funds to the assistance of the Municipality, secondly they object to taxation to the detriment of Commerce and invoke the powerful assistance of the Viceroy's utterances at Karachi, But I particularly observed that the honourable member in referring to those utterances was obliged to say "irregular" taxation to the detriment of commerce and I say that the proof of any irregularity on this occasion is conspicuous by its absence, Thirdly, they fear that the present proposal is merely the thin end of the wedge and they dread the effects of elasticity and point out what a good bargain the Municipality has had with the Trust in the past. The very object and the very effect of this proposal will be to put matters on a business-like basis once for all between the Municipality and the Port Trust. Whether that arrangement will be ultimately to the advantage of the Municipality, I have the very greatest doubts. Fourthly they urge that the present rebate of ten per cent is not excessive in view of the fact that the Municipality are saved the expence of Callection. When I was Municipal Commissioner I remember that the Port Trustees undertook the collection of the Municipal tolls in consideration of a rebate of 3 per cent. or I never heard 3 per cent. did not have a slight margin for the benefit of the Trust. Also I remember when Municipal Commissioner that the total percentage cost of the taxes of this city was about 4 fer cent. I make the members of the select Committee who have shortly to consider the Karachi Port Trust Bill a present of the Information that no rebate whatever is proposed in the case of the Karachi Port Trust. For the reasons I have given Government are unable to accept the Hon. Member's amendment and I ask you to proceed with the second reading of the Bill.

The second reading was agreed to.

The Hon. Mr. Moses on the clauses of the Bill being taken seriatum, said that after the expression of opinion given by Sir Charles Ollivant he did not think he would press his amendment.

The amendment was accordingly withdrawn.

The Bill was then read for the third time and passed.

THE DISTRICT MUNICIPALITIES' BILL.

The Hon'ble Sir Charles Ollivant said:—Your Excellency and the Council are aware that this Bill was introduced for the first reading by the Hon'ble Mr., now Sir, Evan James. And in mentioning his name, I may be allowed to express the gratification of his many friends in Bombay at the well deserved recognition which his zealous services in this country have recently received. The Hon'ble mover in his introductory speech dealt at considerable length with the subject and included in his remarks a retrospect of Municipal Legislation. The path before me, therefore, is comparatively simple. He foresaw, indeed as his speech shows, that many important matters included in the Bill were tentative and would require the most careful consideration in Select Committee. I only regret that circumstances have not allowed the further progress of the measure to be left to his capable guidance, He is entitled to the credit of being the architect who had the principal hand in the design of the Bill presented to you. My position corresponds with the humbler office of Clerk of the Works. It has been my business to endeavour to see that the materials were properly fitted together, omissions supplied, rough surfaces polished, and the work harmoniously completed with as little delay as possible. Unfortunately, in one respect at least, I have failed in my charge, for, whereas the Select Committee were enjoined to report within a period of four months it is now sixteen months since the instruction was given. On behalf of the Committee I have to express our regret for the delay, but I venture to plead that the difficulties which we had to encounter were insurmountable. Owing to the stress of famine it was long before meetings could be held; some of the members who were first appointed were never able to attend and others could only attend at long intervals; changes in the constitution of the Committee were unavoidable and even of those members who finally subscribed to the report, some, I regret to say, have since ceased to be members of this Council. I specially regret the absence of the Hon'ble. Mr. Chandarvakar, one of our most valued and constant colleagues in Committee. Moreover, the labours, involved were more arduous even than Sir Evan James had anticipated, and I must own that I should have found the work somewhat tedious, for the actual sittings alone occupied more than 150 hours, but for the companions with whom I was associated, and the reasonableness which always characterized the discussions. As the Council are aware the criticisms received were numerous, and all were carefully considered. I only regret that the public did not devote as much attention to the executive provisions of the Bill which are really those that most affect the public welfare as they did to the constitutional machinery. The Council, however, could not have been better served than by the intimate practical experience which Messrs. Chunilal and Gokhale brought to bear on the subject and I am in hopes that by the time another District Municipal Bill has to be considered by the Council the measure on which we are now engaged may have had the effect of affording administrative experience to a much wider circle. I think the Council will allow that the report of the Select Committee is fairly unanimous. We believe that we have succeeded in removing some possible asperities without any detriment to efficiency. The reasons for the changes we have made are given in our report in considerable detail and though I see from the agenda paper that some amendments are to be proposed, I believe I am right in saying that no important principle is at stake and therefore it is unnecessary for me at this stage to address the Council at any length. I have observed that all proposals for Municipal Legislation run the risk of being confronted by two very opposite sets of antagonists, the one who wish the members of the Boards to be treated as mere marionettes, pulled by an unconstitutional hand behind the scenes—the other who view local Government as an opportunity merely for the display of rhetoric or for the advancement of personal interests, and who contemplate a maximum of autonomy with a minimum of responsibility. But power and responsibility must go hand in hand: we have done our best to make the Bill an effective measure of Local Self-Government, being, however, fully aware that experience in working its provisions will bring to light many imperfections and omissions. We desire the Boards constituted under it to have the fullest latitude and the fullest authority for the Municipal Administration of the areas committed to them. We contemplate no interference except that which a default in the discharge of responsible duties must entail, but we recognise that a power of supervision, and of intervention in case of such default, must be reserved to the Central Government, who cannot, without an abandonment of their functions, escape from the accountability which attaches to them. And now, Sir, before concluding these brief remarks I wish to express on behalf of Sir, Evan James, the Committee and myself our great obligation to the Hon. Mr. Batty for his long labours in drafting and adjusting the various proposals and at the last stage of our deliberations to the assistance which we received from his succesors. Whatever else I may have to say on the subject can probably be said to better purpose when I am called upon to reply to the speeches of other members or when we arrive at the stage of considering the Bill clause by clause. I now formally move the second reading of the Bill.

Professor Gokhale said:—The Bill, as originally drafted, contained so many provisions of a distinctly retrograde character and bore on its face such evident impressions on the part of the framers to recede from the position of 1884 that few of us had any hopes that it would emerge from the Select Committee in the form which it has now taken. It is true that the Hon. Mr. James who was then in charge of the Bill introduced the measure in a speech which for a generous appreciation of the work and difficulties of municipal bodies was a notable utterance and which if it had stood alone would have been a source of sincere satisfaction to the people. Unfortunately the speech was accompanied by a Bill so much at variance with the sentiments expressed by the mover, that the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar could not help exclaiming on that occasion how he wished that the Bill was as good as its mover. Those were perhaps peculiar times. At any rate on going through the proceedings of that occasion I could not repress a smile of amusement at the boldness of some of the claims advanced. Thus the mover of the Bill in replying on the debate at the first reading said that he was not at all dissatisfied with the reception the Bill had met with in spite of the fact that the measure had evoked a perfect storm of protest both in the Council and outside it. Even my Hon. friend Mr. Desai whose mental eye appeared to range over free fights among Municipal Councillors and their want of capacity and want of principal was all the while imagining that he was speaking as an ardent advocate of local self-government, All this, however is now a matter of history, and if I recall circumstances it is only to show what great reason people of this Presidency have to feel grateful to Sir Charles Ollivant for the consiliatory manner in which he has led the Select Committee in its deliberations and striven to meet public wishes at least half way. Every one of us who served on the Select Committee was impressed not only with his great knowledge of Municipal affairs, for that was well-known, but with the enormous industry which he bestowed upon the Bill, drafting, redrafting and drafting again so many of its provisions and with the anxious solicitude which he throughout evinced to enter into the spirit of non-official criticisms, and removed as far as he could cause for reasonable apprehensions. Happily his view of local self-government coincided largely with that held by many thoughtful persons both natives and Europeans as to the scope and purpose of Municipal institutions. There are, as many of us are no doubt aware, two ways of looking at the question of local self-government. One view is that while the work of deliberation should be entrusted to many minds all executive work must be entrusted to a single officer with large statutory powers. The other view is that not only the work of deliberation but also executive work ought to be entrusted to Municipal Councillors, who should do the latter by means of small sub-committees, thereby enabling the chosen representatives of the people to acquire direct experience of executive work and the proper performance of civic responsibilities. The first view is finding increased favours in the United States and has largely influenced the Municipal legislation of our Presidency towns. The second view is strongly held in England and on the Continent, and it has supplied the lines on which Municipal legislation in muffusal towns in India is based. I am willing to admit that the first scheme is perhaps better suited for the Presidency towns by reason of the largeness of their areas, the diversity of population, on the score of race, colour and creed, and the magnitude of the interests involved. But there is no justification for extending such legislation to muffusil towns, which greatly appreciate the lines on which their present constitution is based.

Mr. Gokhale then proceeded to describe how, in his opinion, by an irony of fate Government often managed to propose just the thing which people did got care to have. Thus in 1888 when the Bombay Municipal Act was revised Government sought to assimulate the constitution of the Bombay Corporation to that obtaining in the moffusil when the citizens of Bombay did not require such a change, and it was only after a strong protest on the part of the Corporation which was ably voiced by the Hon. Mr. Mehta and the late Mr. Telang, that Government abandoned their proposal. Here on the other hand where the people in the Moffusil were satisfied with their old constitution Government proposed to change that constitution into something analogous to that of Bombay. Fortunately under the direction of Sir Charles Ollivant that attempt had been abandoned. Mr. Gokhale then offered a few observations on the Bill. He said that although the public felt grateful to the Hon'ble member in charge of the Bill for some important modifications made in the old Bill, some of these modifications did not go far enough, and if no amendments were going to be moved in regard to them, it was because he and other members had accepted them in a spirit of compromise. Even in the revised Bill there were some provisions with which he and others were not at all pleased, and amendments would be moved in regard to them.

Mr. Gokhale then passed under review the leading provisions of the Bill under five heads, viz., constitution, administrative procedure, duties and obligations, powers and Government control. He entered a protest against the proposal to confer elective franchise on sections of inhabitants out of the minimum numbers of seats thrown open to election by general ratepayers. He claimed that non-official members had shown great moderation in not pressing for extending by a statutory provision the minimum thrown open to election. He mentioned that other provinces of India were ahead of Bombay in this matter. In Madras there were nineteen Municipalities where three-fourths of the members were elected. In the North West Provinces in all Municipalities which had elective franchise three fourths of the members were elected. In Bengal two-thirds of the members were elected. Only in Bombay the proportion was one-half, and though the Government had the power to extend it under the Act 1884 they had not done it in any case. After referring to the constitution of notified areas and the executive officer Mr. Gokhle spoke of the administrative procedure provided, for which he had nothing but praise. As regards duties and obligations he protested against the impositions of new obligations without a surrender of corresponding receipts, complaining that the present list of obligatory duties was already too long. In the absence of such a surrender this addition of obligations did not advance local self-government, but it constituted a new scheme for local exaction proposed by the Bill, remarking that with reference to the special powers for dealing with the epidemics, it was better that municipal bodies should have them than that irresponsible plague committees should exercise them. After expressing his appehensions that the provisions under the Control chapter were capable of being misapplied by Government, Mr. Gokhale appealed strongly to district officers to regard the work of Municipal bodies with greater sympathy so as to make it a success. He quoted John Stuart Mill to urge that local self-government was intended not only to get local business efficiently done, but also to develop civic spirit and public intelligence in the country. A higher public life, he said, was only just beginning in the land, and it behoved those who represented the power that introduced it to give steady and continuous guidence in a spirit of sympathy, encouraging those who needed encouragement. It was only by such cordial co-operation between the district officers and Municipal corporations that the success of local self-Government would be ensured, and it was necessary to ensure that success, because in it were involved the best interests of both the rulers and the ruled.

The Hon. Mr. A. B. Desai said:—the Bombay Presidency Association had in their representation to the Government on the Bill tried to make out that if the District Municipalities had not proved to be an unqualified success it was due to their not being granted a larger measure of franchise as contemplated in the scheme of Local Self Government inaugurated by Lord Ripon's Government in 1884. The speaker submitted that according to the reports of the Commissioners of the three divisions of the Presidency on the Municipal Administration in the mofussil, neither the electors nor their representatives had shown that interest in Municipal work which would entitle them to a larger share of franchise During the last 17 or 18 years of its existence there had not been any kind of development in the Local Self Government, The electorate had shown no progress, nor had the scheme of Lord Ripon created in them any sense of responsibility. Even in an advanced city like Poona the results of the Ward elections were not satisfactory. Again, the elected Municipal Commissioners generally failed to show interest in their work, and many a scheme of sanitation and other reforms remained hanging fire on that account. He contended that as long as they did not have men who had the means and the time and who were willing to devote themselves to the public cause, Local Self Government would remain a farce. It had been remarked in the representation addressed by the Presidency Association to the Government that Lord Ripon's policy with regard to local self Government was accepted by the Government of Sir James Fergusson in a spirit of suspicion and distrust. But that body was not aware that out of the three distinguished successors of Sir James Fergusson two belonged to the same party to which Lord Ripon belonged, and yet during their regime only one Municipality was granted larger franchise. This was the Poona Municipality, but even this Municipality was deprived of the rights on account of its misbehaviour during the regime of Lord Sandhurst.

The Council adjourned until this morning at 12 o'clock.

THE ABKARI ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

The following is the statement of objects and reasons of the above Bill now before the Bombay Legislative Council:—

The object of this Bill is further to amend the Bombay Abkari Act, No. V of 1878, so as to enable the Government to tax and regulate the traffic in hemp drugs in accordance with the recommendations of the Hemp Drugs Commission (1894), in so far as they have been approved by the Government of India. The general intention is to secure, as far as possible, complete control over the production and sale of hemp drugs and to tax them by the imposition of direct quantitave duties.

Taking the main provisions of this measure, it is proposed by sections 6 and 7 of the Bill to amend section 14 of the Act and to insert a new seetion so as to empower Government to prohibit, absolutely or except under license, the cultivation of the hemp plant and the production of hemp drugs. By section 9, power is also taken to impose a duty on the prepaoation, importation, exportation and transportation rf intoxicating drugs.

Section 10 will insert a number of new provisions (sections 27A to 27E) in the Act so as to establish bonded or other warehouses for the storage of intoxicatiing drugs, postponing until such time as may be fixed by rule the levy of the duty (if any) payable on them when so stored. Provision is further made for the framing of rules by Government to regulate the time and place of payment of duty and, generally, to carry into effect the provisions of sections 14 of the Act (cultivation of hamp and manufacture of intoxicating drugs under license). By section 12, power is also given to Commissioners to make rules (under clause (f) of section 35 of the Act) regarding the storage, import, &c,, of hemps and the provisions of new section 27,

Section 11 of the Bill provides that every person taking out a license to cultivate hemp shall, if called upon, give such security for the observance of the conditions of his license as the Collector may require. Section 17 lays down the procedure to be followed in the case of alleged illegal cultivation of hemp.

Since several alterations have been made in section 54 of the Act it has been held advisable to redraft the whole section, which appears, in the new form, in clause 16 of the Bill.

The remaining sections purport to make consequential amendments, such as the insertion of the world "hemp" in several of the sections of the Act which dealt only with "liquor" and "intoxicating drugs."

Appropriate forms of license are appended to the Bill, e. g., Form A for the cultivation of hemp and Forms B. C. and D for the manufacture, storage and sale (both wholesale and retail) of intoxicating drugs. In Forms C and D it is provided inter alia that no female is to be employed to sell such drugs (wholesale or retail), and in Form D that no such drug shall be sold to children or to any insane person.

BANDORA CONVENT NEW BUILDINGS.

The Superioress of St. Joseph's Convents, Bandora, gratefully acknowledges the following donations for the new buildings. The estimated cost of the buildings is Rs. 25,000 towards which further contributions will be thankfully received.

	Rs.
Previously acknowledged ...	4,701
A friend ...	100
L M Valladares, Esq. ...	50
Messrs Glade & Co. ...	50
Bomanjee Dinshaw Petit, Esq ...	50
A friend ...	50
A priest ...	35
Mr Adamally Assofally ...	30
Miss Brandenburg ...	25
Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Bart ...	25
N M Wadia, Esq ...	25
T V S Biggs, Esq ...	25
Messrs Rose & Co. ...	25
Messrs Evans & Fraser ...	25
Mr Rowjee ...	25
Standard Oil Company of New York ...	25
Teynanayan Dani, Esq ...	25
Balkrishna Wassoodew Pandooring, Esq ...	25
Mrs Hughes ...	20
Rev Father Henriques ...	15
The Misses Natin ...	45
Miss Vaz ...	15
Mrs Al[illegible]on ...	15
Mr Manual Denha ...	15
Mr F Cabral, Mrs Hiscocks, Mrs Stapleton, Mr P Keating, Mr J Walsh, Mrs Hassett, Mr Continho, Mr Mackba, Miss Cousso, a friend, and M C each Rs. 10 ...	110
M C Baig, Esq, Miss Schwartz, Mrs Brown, Mr Carbalho, Mr Race, E H M, Mr Grose, Mr Padamjee, Mrs Clyne, Mr A V Gonsalves, Mrs Gardener, Mrs D'Costa, Mrs Dowling, Mr D'Souza and Mrs Fernandez, Rs 5 each ...	75
Total Rs ...	5596

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

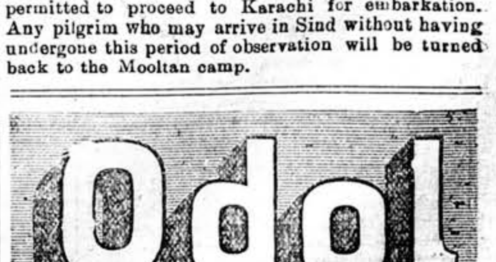
Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle & Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	10	9	14
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	36	18	54
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	58	45	89
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpaty, Walkeshwar and Mahaluxmee	35	18	26
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	32	32	70
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	1	9	17
G Mahim and Worli	11	6	21
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	15	23
Total	183	152	319
Total plague deaths to date	81,154	69,521	
Same date last year	90	76	352

MORTALITY OF THE WEEK.

The total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending yesterday was 2,074 as against 1,941 during the previous week. Of the total number 923 died of plague and 6 of cholera, the figures for the preceding week being 786 and 6 respectively. The total mortality of the corresponding period of the last year was 2,637 while that of plague was 570.

The Plague returns for the week ending the 2nd instant show 3,415 deaths, against 3,396 in the week preceding. There was a slight improvement in Bengal districts, but the mortality was still over 2,000. Bombay City returned 588 deaths, against 427; Calcutta, 71, against 54; Benares District reported 20 cases with 14 deaths. Since the returns were made up there has been a sudden increase of plague in Calcutta, 22 deaths occurring in a single day.

Intending pilgrims for the Hedjaz may note that a vessel will probably sail from Karachi for Jeddah on or about the 20th instant. Pilgrims are reminded that they must put in ten days detention at the observation camp at Mooltan before they can be permitted to proceed to Karachi for embarkation. Any pilgrim who may arrive in Sind without having undergone this period of observation will be turned back to the Mooltan camp.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NAVAL AND MILITARY NOTES.

It is obvious that in great military service there must be two conditions—a peace footing and a war footing respectively. When a nation is actually engaged is hostilities or when there is a probability of war breaking out shortly, more ships must be put in commission that are required in more tranquil times. in other words the country must always be prepared to mobilise the fleet at the shortest notice. It follows that there must always be in reserve a supply of fully trained officers who in consideration of certain retaining fees which take the form of the allowance known as half-pay hold themselves in readidess to accept appointments to newly commissioned ships when called upon. . . . Now if any fairminded buisness many were asked what part of his full pay should be assigned to an officer thus retained it is inconceivable that the estimate would fall below the proportion of one half of the full-pay rate, which the title of the allowance implies. In the case of the civil branches this test s commonly more than fulfilled ; the rate never less than one-half, rises sometimes to nearly four-fifths. With the less fortunate executive branch it is not so. The full-pay of a junior lieutenant is 10s, per diem. His half-pay is 4s., or two-fifths. A newly promoted commander has full-pay of 20s. per diem. His half-pay is 8s. 6d precisely the same amount as is paid to a senior lieutenant. The full-pay of a young captain in a sea-going ship is £1, 14s. 6d, his half pay is 12s., or little more than than one-third,

Mr. Brodrick is not to be congrtulated on the reply he sent to a member of Parliament on the subject of the up-keep of Yeomanry kit in South Africa. It is one thing to redress a grievance, but it is quite another in doing so to give away general officers commanding as Mr. Brodrick has done. After referring to the regulations which provide for articles lost or damaged under certain circumstances being replaced at the public expense, Mr. Brodrick adds : "It is possible that this discretionary power has not always been judiciously exercised by the general officers commanding, and that this has given rise to complaints." It is certainly not conducive to the maintenance of militory discipline for general officers to be thus referred to because a private soldier complains to a member of Parliament about his kit. There is far too much of this political intermedrary in the affairs of the army. Those who govern the army should be held responsible that no occasion for complaint is given, for noting could be worse for discipline than that men should have gronnd for grievances and be encouraged to represent them in this irregular manner. Mr. Brodrick admits that the regulation does not err on the side of liberality, and has had it amended with effect that all necessaries lost or damaged on activie shall be replaced at the public. expense, thus showing that real responsibility for the grievance lay with the War Office and not with generol officers. This is very satisfactory so far as it goes, but the army will regret that this timely concession has been obtained at the cost of the judicial reputation of somi general officers and at the expense of military discipline.

A propos of the discussion on submarine boats, Messrs. Siebe, German & Co., so well known in connection with diving, remind us of a very early attempt in this direction which had a fair measure of success. It was at the time of the war with Russia, when the late Mr. Siebe and the late Mr Scott Russell designed, built, and equipped a submarine ship called the "Nautilus." In her case the air was drawn from the surface by means of a pipe attached to a float, a principal which is also said to have been adopted in America. The "Nautilus" was fitted with compasses and other appliances for navigation, and was propelled by manual power, as were nearly all the boats, used later in the American Civil War. Messrs. Siebe, Gorman & Co. state that when the "Nautilus" was tested in the Solent it was praclically demonstrated that she could be used in placing torpedoes. Peace having been declared, the vessel was laid by and ultimately broken up. As a not generally known cercumstance in the history of submarine boats, this reminiscence of the "Nautilus" possesses a very timely interest.

The public will not have to wait much longor for the report of the Hospitals Commission. It is an open secret that the report is finished, Lord Justice Romer having taken advantage of his legal vacation to complete the somewhat tedious work. From what we can gather we doubt whether the findings of the Chmmission will altogether please Mr. Burdett-Coutts though the fact that there seem no difficulties over the signatures as there was in the case of a certain natable Commission not long age, will assuredly strengthen them in the eyes of most people. The report has now been presented to the Queen and only awaits her Ma- acceptance before being made public. It will probaply be found that while a certain amount of criticism and even censure is passed upon individual hospitals the Commissioners make very large allowance for those exceptional difficulties of distance lack of communtcations and the nature of the semi-civilised country which have beon so imperfectly realised by some of the arm-chair malcontents at home.

It is in contemplation to offer terms to the non-commissioned officers and men of his Majesty's Reserve Regiments of Dragoon Guards, Dragoons, Hussars, and Lancers, to prolong their period of engagement "with the colours." There is everything to be said in favour of this measure, for with only three regiments of Line Cavalry on the home establishment the question naturally arises, how are remounts to be trained and looked after if the four Reserve units are disbanded. The great thing, of course, is to let the non-commissioned officers and men know as early as possible what the conditions are in which they are to prolong their service. Many of them may prefer to return to their civil occupations ; but there ought to be no difficulty in securing the services of enough men to keep the units more or less efficient, and we see no reason why a certain number of men returning from service in South Africa should not be sent to the regiments to assist in the duties if their ranks become very much depleted. To disband the regiments remarks the "Army and Navy Gazette", would be absurd in the present condition of our home garrisons.

Nor are we sure continuous our contemporary that in the case of the Royal Reserve battalions, it would be wise to go the length of issuing order for the dismissal of the men when in March next the twelve months for which they were called up expire. It took fully two months to bring the battalions into existence. The idea n go whole has proved a success, as not only have the men responded to the call of duty in large numbers, but their conduct in all districts is reported to be beyond praise. If, therefore, any of those now in the ranks are desirous of extending their service they ought to be afforded an opportunity of doing so. But, as in the case of the Reserve Regiments of Cavalry, the terms should be made known on the earliest possible date. There seems no prospect just now of a reduction being made in the strength of the forces in South Africa. On the contrary, lord Kitchener is asking for reinforcetments, This being the case, it behoves the Government to make provision for the proper performance of duties at home stations. The rank and file of the Reserve battalion have shown beyond doubt that they are to be relied upon. It would be a great pity if any of those who have so patriotically responded to the call to arms, at the sacrifice, may be, of their prospects in civil life, were sent back to their homes against their will, Some consideration is due to them, and from what we can gather a larger proportion of the non-comissioned officers and men would gladly remain with the colours. Such men ought to be permitted to do so until the return of troops from the front enables the War Office to make other arrangements.

The recently issued list of successful candidates at the competive examination for admission to the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, throws an interesting sidelight on the question of officers expenses. For cavalry and foot guards thirty cabatships were offered for infantry 125 and for the West India Regiment five. No difficutty was experienced in filling up these latter, but the file number of cadetships for cavalry and foot guards could not be made up only nineteen condidates or less than two-thirds of the required number in these two classes. having secured the requisite aggregate of marks. This fact is full of significance pointing as it does to a growing disinclination on the part of parents to enter their sons for the cavalry branch of the Army. The reason is not far to seek. It is a matter of common knowledge that the expenses of living in the cavalry is much higher than in the infaetry, Only men of considerable private means therefore can afford to accept commissions. No one would care to defend such a state of things. It has nct ever the advandrge of keeping undesirable men out of the Service. Mr. Wyndham held out hopes last spring that this matter of cavalry officer's expenses would be gone into. The transfer of the former Under-Secretary for War to the Irish Office ought not to mean the indefinite postponement of an urgent question. There ought to be some means of reducing the expenses of the cavalry service. It cannot be desirable to have commissions in that arm going begging as they have been lately.

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W. [illegible]RIFFIN SUTTON *Secretary.*

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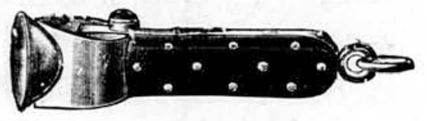

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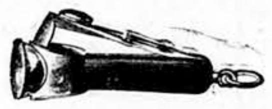

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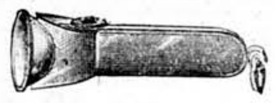

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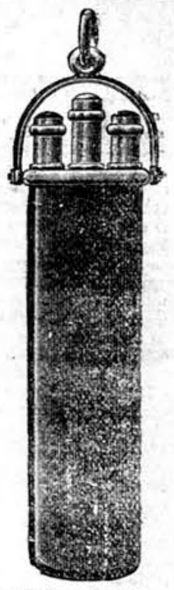

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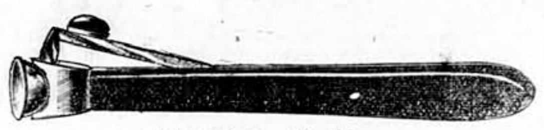

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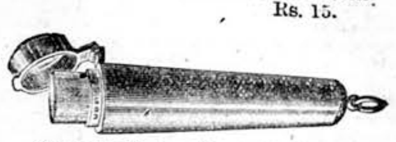

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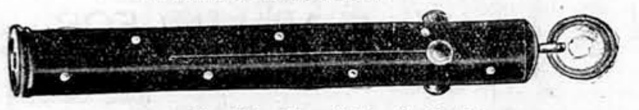
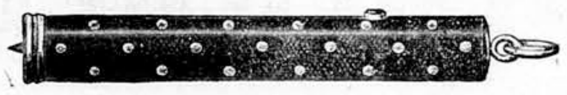


Turquoise Set Tri-coloured Pencil, Rs. 12.



Turquoise Set, Rs. 12.

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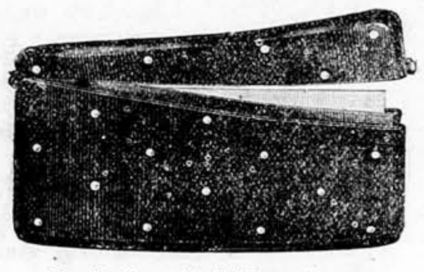
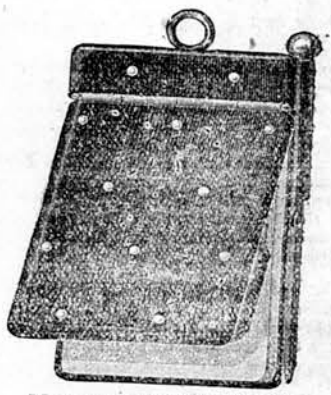
Silver Beaten Rs. 17.

Gold Beaten, Rs. 17.

Turquoise Set, Rs. 11.



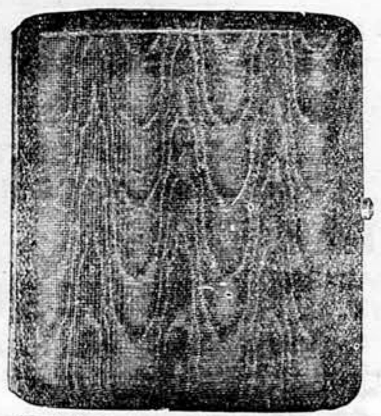
Gents' Case, Card Turquoise Rs. 16-8; Plain, Rs. 12-8



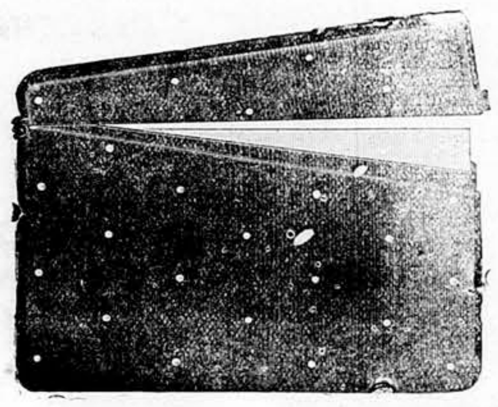
Memorandum Case Turquoise S . . 20

Silver Beaten, in Various Designs, Rs. 32-8.

Gold Beaten, in Various Designs Rs. 31.



Moire Silk Turquoise Snap, Rs. 19



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